

SOCIETY MEETINGS

T. NOLAN, R. E. J. J. COLLIS CORP.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 89, meets Wednesday evening or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. JOHN LARSON, W. M.

MISS BETTA COVENTRY, Sec.

Attorney-at-Law.
Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich.
Wednesday noon until Thursday noon
each week.

The Avalanche

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SETTLE STATE LINE.

MISSOURI-NEBRASKA BOUNDARY IS ESTABLISHED.

Supreme Court Commission Decides that Line Lies in Center of Old River Bed—Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Is Signed in Havana.

The commission which has been sitting at the Midland Hotel in Kansas City to hear arguments in the Missouri-Nebraska boundary line case adjourned Friday after making a decision which is in the nature of a compromise. The point at issue was the ownership of 15,000 acres of valuable land at the point where the two States meet. The dispute was caused by the changing of the current of the Missouri river. Formerly the river made a great bend, and came around again, leaving only a short neck of land. On July 7, 1894, the river broke across this neck, and since then the line has been in dispute. The commission, which was appointed by the United States Supreme Court, found that a line drawn through the territory of the old river bed, equally distant from each side, represented the main channel of the Missouri river prior to 1894, and that all land lying on the Missouri side of the line belonged to the State of Missouri, and all land lying on the Nebraska side of said line belonged to that State. The river shortened its course fourteen miles by cutting through the neck of land.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

Treaty Signed in Havana Reduces Tariff Rates 20 Per Cent. It was officially announced in Havana that a treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed at 11 o'clock Thursday night by Gen. Bliss and Secretaries Zaldio and Montes. It only lacks the signatures of Secretary Hay and Senator Quesada and the approval of the United States and Cuban Senates to make it operative. Gen. Bliss left on Saturday for Washington with a copy of the treaty. Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent from the present tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States, a partial list of products has been drawn up which is set forth the reductions on each item made by Cuba and the United States respectively. It is impossible now to make any material change in this list.

\$1,000,000 STEEL-PLANT FIRE.

Great Mills in Canal Dover, Ohio, Are Destroyed. The corrugating mills, the paint shop, the storehouse, a part of the building containing the four mills of the steel works of the American Sheet & Steel Company's mills, burned to the ground at Canal Dover, Ohio, and the company is confronted with a loss of over \$1,000,000, nearly \$750,000 in finished product and the balance in building and machinery. The office, the machine shop, the galvanizing department and the mills on the east side are all that remain of this great plant.

Electric Spark Ignites Gas.

Two men were instantly killed, two others fatally injured and a number of others less seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the Cleveland water works tunnel 100 feet below the bottom of Lake Erie. The cause of the explosion, it is believed, was a spark from the joining of two electric light wires in the tunnel, which ignited the accumulated gas.

Unknown Fire at Belgian Monarch.

As Leopold, the King of the Belgians, was leaving the royal train at the station at Laken two shots were fired at him, although neither took effect. It is not known whether the shots were fired by an assassin or by poachers.

Real War at Puerto Cabello.

British and German fleet bombarded forts at Puerto Cabello for forty-five minutes, silencing their guns. The town was not shelled and it is not known that anyone was injured.

Figures on Iowa Crops.

Iowa State crop report shows \$30,000,000 loss to farmers by rains; 53 per cent of corn not and marketable, oats yield worth one-half of 1901; potatoes 1,000,000 bushels under 1901.

Wealth for a Cripple.

Walter D. Durrey, young New Yorker who broke his neck while diving, fires to inherit \$1,000,000 and other property, and physicians hold out hope that he may yet be able to walk.

Children Burned to Death.

Three colored girls, aged 2, 4 and 7 years, children of a colored woman, were burned to death in a 16th street tenement house in New York. The parents went out, leaving the children in bed asleep.

Cable's End at San Francisco.

The shore end of the Pacific cable was successfully landed and spliced at San Francisco, the ceremony being witnessed by a crowd of over 30,000 persons.

New Minister to Japan.

Lloyd Garrison, Jr., has been appointed minister to Japan to succeed Mr. Buck, deceased.

Death of Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of the President, died at her home in Washington of heart failure.

Retail Business Reported Bright.

Weekly trade reviews report brisk retail business aided by low temperatures and the holiday demand.

Pilgrims Killed in a Wreck.

At Tepic, on the Hidalgo Railway, in Mexico, a special train bearing 1,000 pilgrims returning to Toluca from the city of Mexico, was wrecked, killing three persons and injuring many more.

Kisses Minus, Not Made.

In St. Joseph, Mo., John Yost was fined \$20 for kissing Mrs. Richard M. Purdy, at whose house he delivered groceries. Mrs. Purdy is a pretty young woman. She wore a long apron and her hands were in the dough. Yost says he thought she was the hired girl.

Blanco Did Not Blow Up the Mine.

In an address to the members of the Patricia Club of New York City, Pittsburgh said: "I want to say here and for all time that Gen. Blanco and his officers had no more to do with the blowing up of the Maine than had the people of New York City. It is my belief that some of the young officers left in the arsenal by Gen. Weyler blew up the Maine."

Hopes with Conchman.

Janie Starnett, aged 15 years, daughter of Daniel Starnett, one of the prominent residents of Virginia Beach, Va., eloped with her father's coachman, Dick Yager, aged 30 years.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

COAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

Women Troops Police in Effort to Break Down Coal Cart. In Boston hundreds of the residents of the North End besieged the entrances to the yard of the Metropolitan Coal Company on Causeway street, and at one time there was a small riot. When the police and women troops appeared, a crowd was gathered in front of the building on the sidewalk, and as soon as the company's men began to arrive the people created a scramble to get inside. So much trouble was caused by them in their fight for a chance to get through the gates that the Metropolitan employees decided to haul a wagon load of coal in bags out of the yard and distribute it from the opposite side of the street to draw a part of the crowd from the gates. Hardly had the driver pulled up when the gates closed and his wagon was surrounded by a mob of men and women. The men and women pulled one another and fought for a chance to get at the coal. The police, who were called upon to help the driver, and it was with the greatest difficulty and by using force that they were able to keep the bags from being stolen and carried off. One policeman jumped on the wagon and was thrown down by the women. One woman held him by the back of his neck and another jumped on his back. The policeman said he thought it was their intention to keep him from interfering until the coal had been removed. Other policemen arrived, and it kept them busy holding down the bags until the wagon was again inside of the yard gates, where the throng of riotous people could not get at them.

KNIFE DUEL ON EAST TRAIN.

Chicagoan Fatally Shot on Board of East Train. In a vicious knife fight on board the East New York-Chicago limited, William Kraft, a young farmer living near Lakewood, Ohio, was cut and stabbed so badly that he may die, and his assailant, Samuel Lubber, of Chicago, was placed in jail at Lima, Ohio, held under a \$500 bond. The fight took place between two employees of the Link Belt Machinery Co. of Chicago, were en route from Port Wayne to Columbus. Kraft and a friend, James Snyder, boarded the train at Lima and insisted on taking a seat occupied by another member of the Chicago party. A quarrel ensued in which knives were drawn, causing a panic among the passengers. In addition to Kraft being fatally wounded Snyder also was badly cut.

FINDS WOMAN'S BODY IN RIVER.

Wife of Prof. Barber of Kansas University a Supposed Suicide. The body of Mrs. Marshall A. Barber, wife of Professor Barber, a member of the faculty of Kansas University, who disappeared the other day, was found in the river near Lawrence, Kan., following a systematic search by students and faculty. The position of the woman's clothes found on the bank indicates that she had jumped overboard. She had been suffering from insanity. Mrs. Barber was a Miss Florence Barrett, daughter of a retired Methodist minister, before her marriage a year ago. She graduated from the university several years ago, and afterward became a member of the faculty in the German department.

FIREMAN KILLED AT TOLEDO.

Rose Company Trapped in Narrow Runway During Blaze in Factory. One fireman lost his life and three were fatally injured in a fire that destroyed the furniture factory of Kleper Bros. in Toledo, Ohio. The fire started in the factory portion of the plant and soon spread to the storehouse and salerooms of the establishment. Thomas Smith was instantly killed and Henry Hines, Elmer Donnelly and Michael Finn fatally injured. The firemen were caught in a runaway leading from the factory to the storehouse just as the walls fell. All who were caught were not killed, as some were rescued badly injured. The loss was \$50,000.

How Bank Safe and Flee.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of Irving, N. Y. The burglar, who overpowered and bound the watchman and telephone operator and cut the wires to prevent all possibility of detection. Then they blew open the safe, but the noise awakened the citizens and the robbers, becoming frightened, fled without the money.

Aids St. Louis Terminal.

An important financial deal was consummated by the increase of the capital stock of the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The increase of capital stock is to be expended for property that has been or is yet to be acquired, for extensive den, Utah, was found guilty by a Federal court.

Fortified Man Is Smoked Out.

Charles Stewart, who had fortified himself in his house near Mexico, Mo., and held the sheriff, a posse of citizens and his family at bay with a shotgun for four days, was smoked out and surrendered. A posse of the house was first torn down by the officers, who then burned sulphur in the lower rooms.

Rich Man's Son Murdered.

John Squire, son of a wealthy farmer near Watertown, S. D., has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared he has been murdered. The father of the missing man says he will spend \$50,000 to find his son.

Will Give a New Library.

Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford of San Francisco has decided to erect a new library building at the Leland Stanford, Jr. University. It is to be the handsomest and most costly structure of its kind on this continent.

Knockout Prizes Awarded.

President Roosevelt attended a banquet in honor of Justice Harlan's twenty-fifth anniversary at Supreme Court today; he praised him in speech as a Kentuckian who was loyal to the Union in the Civil War.

Boy Frozen to Death.

William Hinger, a five-year-old American boy, was found frozen to death on the steps of the house where he had gone for shelter during blizzard. He was sent by his parents on an errand.

Boy at Winter College.

Woodward University, at Wooster, Ohio, celebrated its ninth anniversary of the destruction of its main building by fire with the grand jazz.

ATLANTA VISITED BY FIRE.

Block of Buildings Destroyed, Causing a Loss of Half Million Dollars. One of the worst fires in the history of Atlanta, Ga., laid waste nearly a block of buildings in the heart of the city. At 4 o'clock persons passing on the new viaduct over the railroad tracks saw a flash of light from the building at the corner of the South and Austin Company, on Whitehall street. A strong northwest wind aided the fire and sent showers of sparks in every direction. The flames soon spread to the Norecross building, at the corner of Peachtree street, and to the large drug house of the Jacobs Company, on Marietta street, the liquor store of the P. M. Rose Company and the Williams Hotel. There was great excitement among the guests of the Kimball Hotel, half a block away, as the sparks and flames were blowing in that direction, but the iron windows were closed and the guests suffered little inconvenience beyond that caused by smoke in the building. The windows of the ten-story Peters building, completed less than six months ago, were burned by the heat, and other damage was done to the structure. The Norecross building was filled with the offices of professional men and the entire sixth floor was used as a restaurant. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

BOMBERS ARE BUSY AGAIN.

Fresh Trouble in Kwang-Si—Fen Chuen Looted. The steamer Empress of India brought news that an insurrection has broken out in the southwest of Chi Li, China, where a large number of rebels have assembled, carrying banners inscribed, "Kill the officials, burn the houses." The rebels have been sent against them. In Sze Chuan the Boxer movement continues, but both insurgents and imperial forces have been holding aloof from each other. Reports from Kwang Si indicate renewed trouble in that province. The rebels are said to have taken a large number of the families in this province, causing many to join the revolt. The Kwang Si rebels who have crossed into Kwang Tung captured and looted the city of Fen Chuen, killing many of its people, but when two battalions of troops were sent by the Government to bring them back, they fled, abandoning their loot.

LAKE SHORE GETS COAL ROAD.

Additional Steps Taken in Appropriation of Route to Lake Erie. The Pennsylvania Railroad has purchased the Hoeking Valley Railroad and the Lake Shore is to get the Ohio Central. This further carries out the appropriation among these big interests of railroad property east of Chicago and St. Louis and also puts an end to the long-delayed project of the combination of all soft coal carrying railroads in Ohio. This information was obtained from a reliable source, and the absorption of the two smaller roads is expected early next year.

SLAIN BY VICTIM'S BROTHER.

Texas Man Who Served Sentence for Murder Meets Death. A special from San Antonio, Texas, says five years ago Lige Button shot and killed a man named Wiggins, for which he was sent to the penitentiary. He served his time and returned to his home here. The other day Jack Wiggins, brother of the man whom Button killed, walked up to Button and without a word fired two loads of buckshot into him, killing him instantly. Wiggins then surrendered to a constable.

Freight Wreck in Ohio.

At Holloway, Ohio, a runaway Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling freight train struck a freight train standing on the main track and Engineer Edward Hayes and Fireman Harry Hicks of Bellefonte, Ohio, both of whom were fatally injured, were killed. Both engines were wrecked and twenty-five cars of freight were piled up.

A Million in a Day.

Almost \$1,000,000 business in one day. That is what the transactions in the money-order division of the Chicago post-office amounted to Wednesday, making a new record for the office. The total business of the office was \$80,000,000, represented by 20,505 separate transactions.

Escape in Night Clothes.

John P. Larkin's big story was burned at Stephen, Minn., and his family, also John Hughes and daughter, who lived over the store, barely escaped with their lives, some of them in their night robes. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Wants Statedhood for Philippines.

President Schurman, of Cornell University, in New York speech, declared that the Philippines are responsible for Philippine losses through silver depreciation. United States either must admit the status of states or hold natives in subjection.

Labor Leaders Are Intimidated.

The United States grand jury returned indictments against Ben Commons, president of the street car men's union and sixteen members of his organization for interference with the operation of mail cars during the recent street car strike in New Orleans.

Neat of Anarchists Found.

Thirteen anarchists were arrested near Spezia, Italy, after a desperate struggle. The police surprised them at a meeting while they were taking an oath with poisons to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel.

Toy Factories Forming Trust.

Plans for a combination of the toy factories of the country are about complete, and the South Bend, Ind., toy works, employing 400 people, is included in the list. The combination will have about \$2,000,000 capital.

Sentenced to Four Years.

John H. Schneider, former member of the House of Delegates, was convicted of bribery in St. Louis in connection with the Suburban franchise deal. He was given four years in the penitentiary. This is the ninth death case disposed of.

Had Death Pact.

In a statement made just before he died, Barry Johnston, the actor, said the murder of Kate Harston in Philadelphia was committed after they had agreed to commit suicide together and after she had killed him.

Horrible Accusation Against Parents.

John Williams and his wife, charged with poisoning two of their children in order to collect insurance on the little ones, were committed to jail at Philadelphia by the coroner to await the action of the grand jury.

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BLAST FROM BOREAS.

COLD WAVE COMES OUT OF THE FRIGID NORTH.

Medicine Hat Ships a Consignment of Wintry Breezes to the Mississippi Valley—Mercury Hovers Around the Zero Mark—Cattle Lack Coal.

Zero weather broke away from its hibernating quarters at Medicine Hat Saturday and sped down over the Northwest at automobile speed, bound directly for the great lakes and a tour of the Mississippi valley. All the upper Mississippi valley and the lake regions are in a field grip. Out of the far Northwest enough arctic atmosphere was sent to change this temperate zone into the domain of King Cold for an indefinite period.

Besides freezing over ponds and streams, executing fantastic designs on window panes and giving a deathly chill to the most robust, the cold wave brought a usual harvest crop of violent change in weather, the cold delayed traffic on railroads, resulting in accidents to pedestrians and carriages and bringing discomfort to city street car passengers.

It was 20 degrees below zero at Medicine Hat Saturday and all the way down to Kansas, S. D., the temperature was proportionately low, with a brisk northwest wind, driving before it the extreme cold from the Canadian center. Though the suddenness of this frigid wave alarmed many who had been unable to obtain a good supply of coal, the Chicago weathermen could not see that the cold wave would remain only a few days on this trip. The thermometer hovered around zero throughout the Mississippi valley.

The cold wave was well defined, coming from the British Northwest, where it had been threatening to break away for some time. The cold was accompanied with a stiff northwest wind. The great lake region and the entire Mississippi valley felt the low temperatures. It was a general storm. Storm warnings were sent out by the weather bureau throughout Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Some of the coldest points were the following:

Williston, N. D., -18; Minneapolis, N. D., -9; Moorhead, Minn., -12; Fargo, N. D., -10; Huron, S. D., -10; Appleton, Wis., -10; Canada, -10; Medicine Hat, -20.

Medicine Hat, Qu'Appelle and Swift Current are in the province of Assiniboia, where the extreme cold has been accumulating for some time, ready to break for the south.

Coal Scarcie in Cities.

Many cities are facing a coal famine. Chicago's limited supply of hard coal is, for the most part, in the hands of the small dealers, who have taken it with their own teams from ships in the harbor. The dealers are demanding prices. Detroit is buying hard coal to mouth in regards its supply of hard coal. For four months, during which time Milwaukee usually received an average of 600,000 tons of hard coal, not a pound came by lake, while in that city just closed the receipts were only 22,000 tons, as compared with 153,245 tons in the corresponding month of 1901.

There is no anthracite coal in Duluth that is not sold. The supply of bituminous coal for sale is about 25,000 tons. St. Paul coal dealers estimate the supply of hard coal on hand at 150,000 tons—enough to last a month. Cincinnati has on hand about two million bushels of bituminous coal. The anthracite variety has been practically out of that market since the beginning of the strike. Kansas City, Mo., is facing a hard coal shortage unless the railroads begin to haul in supplies before long. Omaha is in better condition to stand the cold than any other western city. There are between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of hard coal in that market, and the amount of soft coal is practically unlimited. There is no danger of a shortage of coal in Omaha.

NAST DIES OF FEVER.

Cartoonist Expires While a Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Consul General Thos. Nast, the noted cartoonist, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, of yellow fever, after an illness of three days. His death occurred at noon and the remains were buried at 4 o'clock. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the consular corps, the American corps and by many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes and the British consul recited a prayer in the cemetery.

Thos. Nast.

Thos. Nast was by long odds the most famous cartoonist of his time, and from his pen came some of the most effective political arguments ever advanced in American politics. Perhaps his most noteworthy conception was that of the Tammany tiger.

Mr. Nast was born in London, England, in 1840, and came to this country in 1846. After a short preparation in drawing and painting, he went to work at the age of 15 in New York for Frank Leslie. He afterwards went to work for Harper's Weekly. He was soon sent to the Civil War battlefields and camps.

His cartoons published during the presidential campaign of 1872 especially were remarkably effective, and even more so were his caricatures of "Boss" Tweed, which in a great measure were responsible for the overthrow and subsequent arrest of Tweed.

At one time Mr. Nast was fairly well off, but he lost much of his savings in the Grant & Ward failure. In May he accepted the post of general agent at Guayaquil, Ecuador, left New York July 1. Mr. Nast's home is at Murfreesboro, N. J. His wife who is an invalid, lives there.

Interfering with Nature's Ways.

Prof. Loeb of Chicago University, having discovered that dead dogs and cats temporarily are restored to life by injecting into their veins solutions of sodium and cadmium, the cat may now have more than her nine lives, and instead of every dog having his day, some of them may have half a dozen, more or less, extra, to little purpose so far as the public weal is concerned, but from a scientific and medical point of view in the highest degree interesting.

All Around the Globe.

Fran Kropp has given \$500,000 to establish a benefit fund for the workmen of Essen in memory of her late husband.

The Johnson-Wentworth Lumber Company of Clonget, Minn., has sold its holdings to Frederick Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul for \$2,500,000.

John Williams, a negro, was hanged at Bridgton, N. J., for the murder of John S. Williams, a farmer, and his housekeeper, Miss Catherine Shutt.

Judge Carpenter in the criminal division of the District Court at Denver, Colo., called a grand jury to investigate alleged election frauds in that city.

MRS. U. S. GRANT DIES.

Widow of President and General Grant Dies at Age of 74. Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General Ulysses S. Grant, former President of the United States, died at her residence in Washington, D. C., Sunday night, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

Mrs. Grant suffered from an old family trouble, which of late became decidedly aggravated. She also had doublet symptoms of valvular disease of the heart. Recently Mrs. Grant was attacked by a cold, which aggravated the bronchial ailment of years standing.

She had been critically ill since Friday, but had been confined to her bed for a greater part of the time since last October, when she returned from Coburg, Canada. She was unable to stand up.



MRS. U. S. GRANT.

and found it impossible to eat while in bed. Consequently she had to be lifted to a chair and back again, and she had been practically helpless during the last three months. For nearly a month Mrs. Grant had been failing.

Telegrams were sent to Mrs. Grant's sons—General Fred D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the department of Texas; Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse Grant, both of whom were at San Diego, Cal., informing them of the event. Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Grant's daughter, was the only one of her children at the bedside when she died. Mrs. Grant was conscious almost to the last, and realized from the time of the change for the worse in her condition that there was little chance of her recovery.

Mrs. Grant's granddaughters, Miss Rosemary Sartoris and Mrs. James Roosevelt Sevier, were at her bedside with her daughter when she died. Another grandchild, Second Lieutenant Arthur H. Sartoris, of the Tenth Infantry, is stationed in the Philippines.

The remains of Mrs. Grant will be deposited in the tomb at Riverside, New York, where those of her husband now repose.

CASTRO'S FORTS DESTROYED.

DEFIANCE TO EUROPE.

VENEZUELA PRECIPITATES CRISIS WITH GREAT POWERS.

Castro Closes Arrest of German and British Subjects—Foreign Warships Retaliate by Seizing Republic's Navy—United States Involved in Affairs.

Venezuela defied Great Britain and Germany Tuesday and involved the United States in an international quarrel. By orders of the Castro government all British and German subjects in Caracas were arrested and thrown into jail. While the British and German warships in the harbor of La Guayra, the port of Caracas, seized the Venezuelan navy, the British and German warships in the harbor of La Guayra, the port of Caracas, seized the Venezuelan navy.

The arrest of British and German subjects was by way of retaliation for the ultimatum delivered by Great Britain and Germany the day before their envoys in Caracas fled from the capital. The ultimatum demanded that the British and German warships in the harbor of La Guayra, the port of Caracas, be allowed to leave.

The British and German subjects remaining in Caracas, by arrangement between United States Minister Bowen and Minister Haggard for Great Britain and Germany, were under the protection of the United States legation after the departure of the two European envoys and their suites. Consequently, it is said, the Venezuelan government has violated the sanctity of its relations with the United States by arresting the British and German subjects.

Germany Suspected. There is a growing belief in Washington that the German government's action in sending warships to Venezuela was not taken entirely with the idea of forcing the payment of the German claims against President Castro's government. It is feared that the Kaiser may attempt to secure a permanent foothold in South America, in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

It was only a little more than a year ago that a German warship was reported carrying the coast of Venezuela and taking supplies, which indicated a desire to secure a naval station in that region. It was also reported on good authority that representatives of Germany were negotiating with President Castro for one of the important islands off the Venezuelan coast.

Since that time all the movements of England and Germany in regard to their interests in South America have been watched with much interest, and some little uneasiness. Both powers have given assurances that they would recognize the Monroe doctrine in their efforts to collect debts owed in Venezuela, and that they would not attempt to appropriate territory. But they both desired permission to blockade the ports of Venezuela, and if necessary seize the customs houses as a means of collecting these debts.

Powers Must Be Watched. That is supposed to be the purpose of England and Germany in issuing the ultimatum. This government does not regard such a seizure as contrary to the Monroe doctrine, but it presents a situation which makes it necessary for the United States to watch closely every movement of these two great European powers.

Naval officers believe that the action of Germany and England with regard to Venezuela will mean war between the United States and these nations should a foot of American territory



Uncle Sam: "Excuse me for 'buttin' in', gentlemen; but whatever you do, remember I own the dog."

MONROE DOCTRINE AT STAKE.

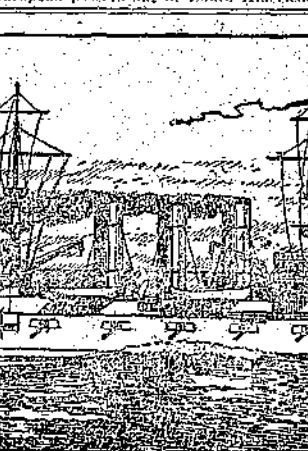
Dewey's Fleet Not in the Caribbean Merely for Practice.

The greatest fleet of warships ever gathered under the American flag is in the Caribbean sea under the command of the greatest naval officer. Upwards of sixty vessels, comprising battleships, cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, dispatch boats and colliers, are in the fleet. Admiral George Dewey, the hero of the most remarkable naval victory ever won, is in command.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

The program arranged will keep the fleet in the Caribbean sea for several weeks. It has been known for some time, says a Washington correspondent, that there would be a series of naval maneuvers in the Caribbean, but it was only in recent weeks that the magnitude of the movements was announced, and it was at a more recent date that it became known that the fleet would be in command of Admiral Dewey. In fact, it was not until it became apparent that the United States might have to assert the Monroe doctrine anew in order to keep certain European powers out of South America.



TYPE OF POWERFUL BATTLESHIP WITH DEWEY'S FLEET.

forcing payment from Venezuela that she had no intention of occupying South American territory, no such assurances have been given in the latest movement against Castro's principality. And this time Germany is joined by England immediately after the visit of the Emperor of Germany to England, the object of which visit was to discuss in mystery.

With a German and British occupation of Venezuela's ports there is no way of telling where it would end. England went into Egypt on just such a temporary mission, and there she is today, despite the protests of France. While our government officials could scout the suggestion of possible land on the part of Germany and England, there is no denying that the European powers have long looked upon South America with covetous eyes. That continent offers to the land grabbers the most fruitful field if only the Monroe doctrine could be evaded. The landing of German and British marines in Venezuela to collect the customs might be the beginning of another stroke of the old story of the camel that stuck its nose under the tent of the Arab.

When the German and English squadrons arrived in West Indian waters they found there an overwhelming force of American vessels, under command of the ablest officer in any navy in the world.

An Immense Fleet. The sixty ships under Admiral Dewey's command comprise the pick of the American navy. Some idea of the strength of this fleet may be gathered from an enumeration of some of his principal vessels gathered from the various stations. Among them are the following: North Atlantic Squadron—Kearsarge, flagship of Rear Admiral Higginson; Albatross, Massachusetts; Indiana, Cincinnati; Texas, Newark; Gloucester, Scorpion, and Flirt.

South Atlantic Squadron—Olympic, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan; Montgomery, Detroit, Machinist, and Venturino, all of which are in the Caribbean. European Squadron—Illinois, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan; Chicago, Albatross, and Venturino, all of which are in the Caribbean. South Atlantic Squadron—Olympic, flagship of Rear Admiral Coghlan; Chicago, Albatross, and Venturino, all of which are in the Caribbean.

Another bank is to be started at Cheboygan before long, according to the Democrat. Nelson and Frank Handlin, brothers, aged 32 and 30 respectively, were drowned at Millersburg while skating. The bodies were recovered in ten feet of water.

B. G. Diekmann has purchased the Flat Rock Hotel at L. Perste, and will take immediate possession. A post factory will be established near Danforth, where there are extensive deposits of the fuel in its crude state.

Things are coming fast at Frederic. The first lot in this booming little place is for electric lights and water works. Mrs. J. A. Milson committed suicide at Charlotte by taking strychnine. She was an elderly lady and probably demented.

Four different promoters are asking the Common Council at Holland for franchises to establish a gas plant in the city. A girl aged 6 years and an infant of 2 months, children of Mrs. Anshley Bowser of Saginaw, were burned to death when their mother was absent from the house.

Muskies are said to be very plentiful in western Michigan this fall, and many a farmer has been cleaning up a few dollars by trapping the little animals and selling their skins.

Claude Railing, the self-confessed big game hunter, who chased last April from Niles with a shotgun, has been killed by his barbed wire in order to prevent his escape. He has been sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

The old gaming factory at Hart is being torn down and will be replaced by one of the largest plants of the kind in the country. The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, as receiver, took possession of the Barrett & Barrett mill at South Haven.

John McLaughlin was sentenced to ten years at hard labor at Marquette, having been convicted of being accessory in the burning of James McLaughlin's store at Stanwood, Sept. 16. This is the same sentence passed on William Warner, self-confessed incendiary.

Mrs. Chapman, an aged woman, was fatally bitten by Frank Fleming and Arthur Griffith of Elkhart, Ind., who robbed the house of Isaac Murphy at Niles.

Will Baynton, son of Rev. L. D. Baynton of Wyom., is shy two outside teeth from one of his feet since a day or two ago when he rested his foot on a nail while he was watching some rabbits flick about the snow-covered ground.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Chapman's Action Angers Buchanan—Missing Man's Body Found Near Waters—Young Man Killed in St. Joseph Saloon—Son of Dutch Father Dead.

At Buchanan something like consternation prevails because of the statement made by Charles A. Chapman the millionaire, that he will transmit the great paper furnished by his son in the St. Joseph river to South Bond. When Chapman commenced building an immense electrical power house at Buchanan a year ago rules of the independent cheap power would be to attract manufacturers thither because of the low cost of electricity. The effect of a contract with the original builders of the dam whereby none of the power ever was to be transmitted beyond the corporate limits. Chapman says he would prefer to sell the power in Buchanan, but they cannot use it, and he does not believe the law can compel him to do so.

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Body of Missing Man Found. Ed Latham, a resident of Waters, near Sandusky, on Monday, Nov. 24, found the body of Charles Bates lying face downward about one rod from the path he was walking on, and within a stone's throw of the village. The path is not used much except in the summer season, and for this reason the body had not been discovered before.

Nov. 23, Bates was in town. That night he was out all night near town. Monday he was lying on First street and hired small boys to bring him a pail of drinking water. The last seen of him alive he called at the residence of Mrs. Fortyyear, near Sandusky, on Monday, Nov. 24, and asked for a drink of water, after which he started to walk to camp, and had undoubtedly fallen where he was found, the body having been there since Nov. 24. His gold watch and a considerable sum of money were on his person.

To Sell Timber from State Lands. Land Commissioner Wilbur recommends to the State Legislature in his annual report that he, with the auditor general, be given authority to rent as well as to sell State lands, and to sell the timber on State lands if at any time it is deemed more advantageous to the State to do so.

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Killed in Saloon Row. Lee Shearer, a young man from Royalton township, was killed in a saloon fight at St. Joseph, with Harry Brunko, in the Brunko place. Death was the result of a kick in the neck inflicted by Brunko. The constabulary states that frequently the hands will be more than would the timber if sold alone, and that it is better for the State to sell the timber and keep the lands than it is to have the lands returned to the State and sold by the State after the timber has been removed.

Fatal Death by His Son. Lying on the floor of his bedroom, with his coat carefully folded under his head, Louis Schroeder was found dead by his son at his home in Grand Rapids. Near the body stood an eight-ounce bottle of bromide of ammonium. It is not thought that Schroeder, who was 70 years old and in the habit of taking the medicine, intended to commit suicide.

Slow Blast Maims Miners. An explosion of a dynamite charge in the Quincy mine at Houghton fatally injured T. J. Verara and Mena Kori, miners. They were making new shafts and had exploded several charges when one misfired, they thought, and going to examine the hole they were blown against a wall, twenty-five feet away.

All Over the State. South Lyon wants some one to start a flour and feed mill there.

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The telephone company may be a thing of the past at Grand Rapids before long. "The Citizens' Telephone Co." is considering the advisability of installing the automatic switchboard system in the new plant it is preparing to build.

AGRICULTURAL.

Simple Domestic Brooder.

E. A. McNair, of Melrose, Mass., sends plans of a brooder which is his own idea and which he claims will raise every chick put into it. It can be made any length, partitioned off, and the chicks can go in and out of the sides instead of the end. Take a box 3 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1 1/2 feet deep. Cut a round hole in each end six or eight inches in circumference, according to the size of the stove-pipe. Use eight-inch common tin pipe, the same as they use on a furnace to heat a house.

The cover and bottom can be of hinges, so they can be let down or lifted up, and cleaned in two minutes. The pipes should have two elbows. The one at the back should turn down, and the one at the other end should turn up, so there can be a cover to it, with two or three small holes punched in the cover so as not to waste too much heat. Use a single burner oil stove. This stove will heat a brooder ten or twelve feet long—Poultry-keeper.

Shaker's Dairying. The Canterbury Shakers of New Hampshire have some 4,000 acres of land, and the community numbers about 100 persons. A large quantity of dairy products is consumed by a family of that size, and some years ago with an ordinary dairy and methods, some butter had to be purchased for home use. That necessity caused more attention to be given to the dairy. Door cows were sold and more scientific methods of feeding adopted. In order to further improve the herd and increase its butter capacity, two thoroughbred Guernsey bulls were purchased about four years ago from Mr. Myster of Barre, Mass. By constant care, and the raising of the best heifer calves, the dairy has steadily improved, until last season, with a dairy of forty cows, fifteen of which were two-year-old heifers, an average of 300 pounds of butter per cow was made.

Instead of purchasing butter for home consumption, \$2,000 worth of butter was sold and \$1,000 worth of stock. They have now about 250 head of cattle, sixteen of which are pure-bred Guernseys. The sisters take entire care of the milk after the milking is done, run the separator, including the engine which furnishes the power, care for the cream and milk and make the butter.—New England Farmer.

For Hog-Killing Use. A. J. Berry, of Hancock County, Indiana, writes Iowa Farmer: As the time for butchering is approaching there will be a desire to have a simple and yet handy device for aiding the work in butchering. I have made at a very little expense a very complete arrangement for butchering hogs and my neighbors enjoy it as much as I do. It is made by taking a large pole about thirty feet long for a lever and another about ten feet long for a post which is set in the ground. A clevis-shaped iron is made for the top of the post to support the lever and permitting it to swing around in any position. The lever can be used in lifting the hog in any part of the butchering operation. It can be swung from the

scalding vat to the scraping table, thence to the hanging bracket which can be made for several hogs if desired. I believe this to be the simplest and most inexpensive arrangement for butchering hogs.

Fat Stock at Fair. The management of the Iowa State fair finds that its exhibit of fat stock is constantly growing in favor. The people are interested in it because it shows nearer their own work than the exhibit of breeding stock does. Nearly every farmer in the State is a feeder of something for the fat stock market, and here he sees the best models of his own kind—the very thing he is trying to produce. Breeders also find it a good way to bring their herds to public notice. On the whole the fat stock show as now held at the Iowa and Toronto fairs seems to be a good thing for all concerned.—National Stockman.

Work in Winter. There is plenty of work to do in winter if the farm is rightly managed. If the season of the year for all repairs and renewals. Every implement and piece of machinery should be overhauled and all repairs should be made so as to be ready for spring work. An implement that is in good order saves labor and enables the farmer to hurry



AGRICULTURAL.

with the early work when every day is valuable. The farmer who does not place his implements under cover at this season may be forced to buy new ones much sooner than he expects.

Most and Least Profitable Crops. Out of 141 correspondents of the Board of Agriculture sixty-two called potatoes the most profitable, and twenty-seven called them the least profitable; eight called corn the most profitable; forty-one considered it the most profitable; thirty-two apples; ten oats; seven tobacco; seven sweet corn; six strawberries; four each favored onions, tomatoes, beans and fruit; three each peaches and pears; two market garden crops and two asparagus; one each for rutabagas, forage crops, celery, milk, plums and root crops; nine thought hay the least profitable; seven tomatoes; six apples; four each said squashes, cabbages and sweet corn; three each milk, cranberries and beans; two each said onions, pears and cucumbers; and one each asparagus, grapes, cauliflowers, beets, melons, peas, small fruit and market garden crops; sixty-two considered the season to have been profitable; eleven as above the average for profit; sixteen as an average for profit; eighteen fairly profitable, and thirty-seven thought it had been an unprofitable one. Thus it will be seen that much depends upon the location, and more perhaps upon the individual as to the profit on crops. In nearly every country corn and potatoes were less than an average crop, but the loss on amount in potatoes was largely made up by the high prices.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Farm Investments. Investors ought to be satisfied with a low rate of interest in agricultural investment on account of its relative safety. As yet it is a little soon in our history to expect that the new agriculture of the future shall have any special attractions for capital. But the time will come when all of our old depleted lands will be regenerated and revived, through the era of invested capital. There is very little chance for any regenerative work in agriculture without such investment. The poor man must either keep to the skimming policy, or work for others until he has put by enough to be a capitalist himself, in a small way at least. I have always been averse to recommending any man to go in debt for anything. Yet most of the successes of this world are made by those who venture in this respect. A never forgotten remark I once heard by a nice old capitalist was to the effect that he always loaned money to the man who wanted to buy manure with it.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Handy Garden Baskets. Every orchard and garden should have a supply of wire baskets of different sizes and shapes. They are the cleanest and most durable, besides allowing the free circulation of air through their contents. In use in a garden where a water tank and hose connection are available they are a great labor saver. The baskets may be filled with potatoes and other vegetables, the hose turned on and the contents immediately washed without touching the vegetables by hand. When not in use they are easily hung up out of the way.—Exchange.

Milk and Hog Cholera. During seasons when hog cholera is prevalent it has been noted that what are known as the creamery and dairy sections of the country suffer much less from the disease than those sections where the steer takes the place of the dairy cow. The reason assigned is that pigs in the dairy sections get a good ration of skim milk, one of the best balancers of ration to be had, and are thus better fitted to resist the disease than purely corn-fed hogs.—Creamery Journal.

Amount of Seed Per Acre. The practice of using a half bushel of seed per acre is good. In a favorable season, with plenty of fertilizer, more seed could be profitably used, but the tendency is to inferiority in quality, especially in decreasing the profit and increasing the labor.

Farm Notes. Late fall plowing is what hard, stiff soils need. Eastern States, and notably Pennsylvania, are going more extensively into beef growing.

Very dry road dust is the only form of earth that will kill lice and that hens will bathe in.

The short peppermint crop has brought the price to the highest point ever recorded, according to a trade authority.

Churning is not agreeable work, but considerable time can be saved by the use of a thermometer. Butter comes rapidly or slowly, according to the temperature, and a thermometer saves labor and costs but little. But few use the thermometer when churning, yet it is almost indispensable in the making of choice butter.

Every farm should have at least a small flock of sheep as scavengers. There are so many things that sheep will consume that they are considered necessary adjuncts to farming. It waste materials are to be utilized. A well-managed flock will pay a large dividend on the capital invested the first year.

The small and unsalable sweet potatoes are just as valuable for the fattening of hogs as those that are of marketable size. Sweet potatoes contain a large proportion of sugar, and are, therefore, very suitable for the fattening of stock. They should be cooked and bran added. Being very wholesome, they may be fed liberally.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A N following your name means, we want our money.

As Christmas this year falls on our publication day, the "Avalanche" will be issued Wednesday.

See notice of reduced rates for the holidays on the railroads.

Call on A. Kraus & Son for bargains, this month.

Photographs in every style at the new gallery. C. E. Hatch.

Genuine Carhartt overalls, union made. 75c. a pair at J. Ablowitz.

Attend the great Reduction Sale at A. Kraus & Son.

Dr. C. L. Hoyt has sold his property here, and will remove to his old home in Ohio, next week.

Dolls, Toys, Games, Sleighs, etc., at Fournier's Drug Store.

Charming Gifts. Plenty of them at SORENSON'S.

A fine line of fancy Japanese crockery, etc., for Christmas presents at S. H. & Co.'s.

Come early for your Christmas photographs so I can give you perfect work. C. E. Hatch.

Whether you are young or old, you can find a suitable Christmas gift at Sorenson's.

All our ladies' dress and walking skirts to be closed out at greatly reduced prices. J. Ablowitz.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co.'s.

We take your measure for suits from \$15 up to \$32. Grayling Mercantile Co.

We have a few ladies' collarettes to close out at 1-2 price. J. Ablowitz.

Ladies' outing flannel night robes, handsomely trimmed at 98c., \$1.25 and \$1.75 each at J. Ablowitz.

For Sale—A large wood heating stove. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—a good nine year old, 1200 pound horse, worth the money. HEMMING PETERSON.

A first-class, second-hand sewing machine for sale cheap. Inquire here.

Mrs. W. F. Benkleman and the children went to Canada last week for a visit at the paternal home.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co.'s.

We take your measure for suits from \$15.00 up to \$32.00. Grayling Mercantile Co.

If in need of a sewing machine buy the Singer, sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

A fine line of fancy Japanese crockery, etc., for Christmas presents at S. H. & Co.'s.

A. H. Annis of Beaver Creek is happy over a new well 133 feet deep, which yields plenty of pure water.

Christmas Novelties, the latest from the market, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

A fine line of fancy Japanese crockery, etc., for Christmas presents at S. H. & Co.'s.

Beautiful Gift Books, for both old and young, at the lowest possible prices, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The additions to the playing mill were completed last week, and the plant is now one of the most complete and convenient in the state.

"Nothing risked, nothing gained." Risk your dollar and you will gain another, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

It will give you new ideas to see Holiday Goods at SORENSON'S.

Editor Spencer of the Frederic Times greeted our sanctum with his presence Saturday. He is always a welcome visitor.

The well known Grayling Cigar, "M. & Y. Special," put up in a nice Xmas package, only 50 cents. At SORENSON'S.

Nothing finer for a Christmas present than a stylish Smoking Jacket or a bathing robe, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

Last Friday morning the mercury reached zero for the first time this winter, registering 4 degrees below during the night.

With this issue we begin our continued annual story, the tax list, to be offered for sale next May. Look it over carefully, and see if any of your lands are included.

The well known Grayling Cigar, "M. & Y. Special," put up in a nice Xmas package, only 50 cents. At SORENSON'S.

We have something new in Neckwear. The best silk and the best makes, at prices to suit, at Grayling Mercantile Co.

A letter from W. B. Covert, from Lead, S. D., says the great storm there was followed by April weather, so that everybody went back to wheels.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

A handsome line of ladies' shirt waists in all sizes and colors at 90c., \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$6.00 at J. Ablowitz.

We regret to learn that our friend Hubbard Head of South Branch had the misfortune to slip on a walk in Roscommon, last week, and fracture his arm just above the wrist.

Great tonic, braces body and brain, drives away all impurities from your system. Makes you well. Keeps you well. Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. L. Fournier.

We guarantee our tailor made suits for \$16.00 to be better than you can get elsewhere for \$25.00. Grayling Mercantile Co.

It excites the wonder of the world, a magic remedy, liquid electricity, that drives away suffering and disease. Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. L. Fournier.

Our new line of X-mas Gifts is more complete and beautiful than ever. Come and see it. Fournier's Drug Store.

County Treasurer-elect Hoyt has sold his farm to the Feldhauser brothers of the same town for \$3,000. They will take possession in the spring and will have one of the best farms and homes in the state.

The M. O. R. R. make their holiday excursion rates from all stations one and one-third fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25 and 31, and Jan. 1, return limit Jan. 3.

FOR SALE—New milch cow, with or without calf; cow alone, \$45.00; with calf, \$50.00. Also pigs at \$2.50 a piece. Leon J. Stephan.

We have just received a complete line of holiday goods and a complete line of potatoes. Come and see our 10c counter. No trouble to show goods. H. C. Schmidt.

STRAYED—A red, hornless bull, coming two years old. He has a few roan hairs. The finder will send word to Samuel F. Morse, Sallings, Mich., or W. Jorgenson, at Grayling.

The furniture business of James Sorenson, has assumed such proportions, that he has been obliged to secure store room above Jorgenson's grocery. His stock of up-to-date furniture is excellent, and would compare favorably with establishments in larger cities.

I'll brave the storms of Chilkoet Pass, I'll cross the plains of frozen glass, I'll leave my wife and cross the sea, Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. L. Fournier.

Here is something worth knowing. When a splinter has been driven deeply into the hand it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press slightly. The suction will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation together.

The Michigan supreme court has held that in cases where the baggage of hunters and fishermen, supposed to contain game or fish, which were being shipped out of the state, or taken or killed during the closed season, examination by the game warden is not in conformity with the law, it being maintained that baggage is private property and cannot be seized by wardens in such manner. Neither can a person acting in the capacity of game warden enter the premises of any one supposed to have violated the game laws in search of evidence to convict the party suspected without the consent of the latter.

The special edition of the Scientific American, devoted to transportation on land and sea, cannot fail to attract widespread interest, both because of the very handsome manner in which it is gotten up and on account of the voluminous amount of information that it contains. It is safe to say that anyone that reads it carefully through will find himself thoroughly posted both as regards the magnitude and high quality of our railroads and shipping. The Scientific American has its own characteristic way of presenting what some people might call dry statistical matter in an interesting form, and the present number is no exception to the rule. Both artist and editor have collaborated to certainly very good effect, and we believe the number will meet everywhere with a hearty reception.

SCHOOL NOTES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

All are anxiously awaiting the Christmas vacation.

The attendance last week was smaller than usual on account of sickness.

Tests on Friday of this week.

Miss Robinson will spend her vacation at her home in Belding.

Eighth and Ninth grades are having drills in mental arithmetic.

The normal class will begin regular work in January.

Miss Velma Farrah entered the Highschool Thursday.

Mr. Bradley is reading in morning exercises "The Making of an American," by Jacob Rills.

Grade XII will soon complete solid geometry.

Our shorthand class reached a record of 108 words practice matter last week. Who? Ethel Hoyt.

Elizabeth Salling spelled down the High school a few days ago.

We try to make morning exercises interesting. We should be delighted to see mothers and fathers present.

FOURTH GRADE.

Blanche Pratt has been absent on account of sickness.

We have two new pupils, Christine and Sophia Petersen.

Everybody is busy preparing exercises for Christmas.

The Fourth and Fifth grades will unite in holiday exercises in the Fourth grade room.

SECOND GRADE.

Seconds are preparing for Christmas exercises.

Merry Christmas to all!

At the regular convocation of Grayling chapter, R. A. M., No. 120, held at Masonic hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1902, the following officers were elected:

H. P. M. A. Bates.

R. Geo. W. Comer.

S. Adelbert Taylor.

O. H. Geo. F. Hum.

P. S. Wm. G. Woodfield.

R. N. C. Jos. M. Jones.

Secretary—J. J. Coventry.

Treasurer—R. D. Conline.

M. of 3d Veil—John Leece.

M. of 2d Veil—Henry Trumley.

M. of 1st Veil—Daniel McKay.

Sentinel—Thos. Arnbjornson.

The following officers of Garfield circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., were elected for the ensuing year at the regular meeting last Friday evening:

President—Marilda Smith.

Senior Vice—Rose Forbes.

Junior Vice—Harriet Wilcox.

Secretary—Ella McIntyre.

Treasurer—Mary Turner.

Chaplain—Loretta McElroy.

Conductor—Mary Pond.

Guard—Sarah Corwin.

At the regular meeting of the W. R. C., held Dec. 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Wight.

Senior Vice—Mrs. Shook.

Junior Vice—Mrs. Wright.

Chaplain—Mrs. Eickhoff.

Conductor—Mrs. Everett.

Guard—Mrs. Krause.

Treasurer—Mrs. Jerome.

At a regular meeting of Crawford Tent, No. 102, K. O. T. M., held on Saturday, Dec. 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Post Com.—Wm. Woodfield.

Com.—J. J. Collin.

Lieut. Com.—Henry Nolan.

R. K.—Thomas Nolan.

F. K.—Thomas Nolan.

Chaplain—Geo. S. Dyer.

Physician—S. N. Isley.

Sergeant—Hugh Oaks.

M. at A.—A. Croteau.

F. M. of G.—E. Nolan.

S. M. of G.—John Gregory.

Sentinel—Wm. Nolan.

Picket—Carl Mark.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

STORE NEWS

Of Interest for

All Michigan People!

During the month of December people will come to this store from the North, South, East and West, it will be a month of buying for the Holidays, such as never before was witnessed in the country. We give all people of northern Michigan a chance to trade with us, as we pay

ONE HALF

Of Your Rail Road Fare

On all purchases of \$10.00 or over.

Thousands of dollars worth of new Holiday Goods on display, for men, women and children, new things to interest you and a day spent in our store will be a pleasing event to any one, if you intend to do any Holiday shopping, make your arrangements now to come. Here is what this store sells:

All kinds of Dry Goods,

Cloaks, Waists and Furs,

Shoes for Men, Women and Children,

Clothing for Men, Boys and Children,

Carpets, Draperies, Rugs and Linoleum,

Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

These and many more lines is what you will see here, and our goods are sold at prices lower than at any store in northern Michigan.

Come and see us, and remember that one

half of your railroad fare is paid on all purchases of \$10.00 or over.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.,

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

Special

December

SALE,

Before Inventory! Beginning Dec. 4.

Store of Quality and Money Saving!

Here you will find that we have made every preparation to meet your wants! Everything in our store is marked down for this sale. Prices lower than ever heard of before. Style and quality always the best. It will pay you to come to this store and investigate the bargains in all departments. Men's and Boy's Clothing, Ladies' Men's and Children's Shoes, Skirts, Oil Cloths, Yarns, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps &c. All goods sold as represented in this advertisement, or your money refunded.

Coal is expensive!

Clothing is cheap!

Come in and let us supply your wants. We surely can and will sell you Suits and overcoats cheap. If you can follow fashion without taxing the pocket book too much, why not? 600 choice suits and overcoats to pick from, and a fit guaranteed.

There is money in buying your goods from first hands. That's why our business is steadily increasing.

The knowing ones are coming to us on the quiet and save money—which, by the way, is the surest way to make it. If that's what you want to do, you can use us. We are here, ready and willing to save you money.

You can not afford to miss this opportunity. Every article will be sold as advertised. If you can not come let your neighbor do your trading, or send your children, and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Whether you wish to buy or not you should see our great line of Furs, and our little prices will make the fur fly. The prices we ask for our Shoes, Blankets and Quilts are moving them fast.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,

The Bargain Store.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

Good Will!

The success of our business depends upon the confidence that buyers have in us and in our methods. There must be good will, a mutual friendliness, between us.

Prices must be lower than elsewhere, but quality also must be right, and exactly right.

We must be up to the hour in the styles we show. If we misrepresent, we drift away from you, and you from us.

We are ready to clothe you for winter. Nothing is lacking in our line of Men's, Boys and Children's Clothing, or in our Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets, Capes and Skirts, and we trust we shall have the pleasure of serving you whenever you are ready.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

The largest and most complete stock of Christmas Goods awaits your inspection. It is easy to select from, because it contains everything to make people happy, whether they were young or old.

SORENSON'S FURNITURE STORE.

Santa Claus'

Old Headquarters.

We offer this year the most beautiful and complete line of Holiday Goods, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to convince you that it will be in your interest to select your Holiday Goods at our store. Photo and Autograph Albums, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Photograph Frames and Holders, Traveling Dressing Cases, Work and Necktie Boxes, Smoking Sets, Trinet and Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Vases, Scrap and Gift Books, Christmas Cards, Dolls, Toys, Games etc., at prices as low as possible. Please call.

Fournier's Drug Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

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FEARLESS TONE

TERSE STYLE

To-Day was the pioneer penny paper of Detroit and the first Detroit daily on the rural routes of Michigan. It has proven immensely popular with the busy reader who wants all the news of the day presented in compact form

BY MAIL \$1.50 A YEAR

MILLIONS FOR RIVER

UPPER MISSISSIPPI IN NEED OF VAST SUM.

The Projects Undertaken by Residents of Valley—Prominent Men Interested in the Improvement—Urgent Development of Navigation and Commerce.

The Mississippi River problem is one of the oldest and most difficult with which Congress has to deal. It is many-sided and subject to constantly changing conditions. Years of discussion and millions of money have not completely solved it, for the old father of waters is decidedly human in his characteristics and is afflicted with the frailties, the perversity and the viciousness of humanity as well as possessing many of its virtues. To reform his habits and hold his mighty power in subjection to the will of man, to require him to surely and safely carry the commerce of an empire, are some of the details of what is known as the Mississippi River problem.

Upper Division Neglected.

The appropriations in the river and harbor bill show that the bulk of money appropriated for the improvement of this great water way has been and is being expended on the lower division of the river from Cairo to New Orleans. The inadequate work upon the upper division, northward from Cairo to St. Paul, has resulted in a gradual lessening of the depth of the channel until at the present time only small steamboats of light draft ply north of Cairo. Big packets like those between St. Louis and New Orleans have almost vanished from the upper Mississippi, and in periods of low water navigation for freight transportation purposes becomes uncertain by reason of long stretches of unimproved river.

These conditions have aroused public

locks. Two men operate the locks and it is an impressive sight to see a towering steamboat enter the lock, the gate close, the water subside, the opposite gate open and the boat pass out, all under the control of two puny human instruments.

The Keokuk canal offers the difficulty of a long and shallow channel interrupted by three locks. Twenty minutes is consumed at each lock by the passage of a large boat, while the compensating advantage is absolute safety and certainty.

A movement is afoot which is a part of the general plan of upper Mississippi improvement, although there was no mention of any specific detail by the recent river convention, to replace the present canal and with it three locks by a single large lock adequate for all the needs of the large steamboats and tows which are the development of modern navigation. This project also includes a dam clear across the river, converting the rapids into a deep pool, on which boats may ply at any speed without hindrance. It is claimed by engineers who have investigated these proposed improvements an added advantage of such a dam would be that, while by substituting a quicker and more convenient passage of the rapids, it also would develop a great water power with a fall of from twenty to twenty-two feet and a volume of water sufficient to furnish power for all the manufacturing within 100 miles of the rapids.

Another important recent improvement is the government dry dock at Keokuk, built in 1880 at a cost of \$125,000. It is 400 feet long, 100 feet wide and is entered from the canal. Unlike most dry docks, no pumping is required to empty it of water, for the situation is such that by opening a sluice the water falls by gravity directly into the river outside of the canal, which is an enormous saving in the cost of operation. This dock is used for repairing the fleet of boats

the river and in commercial and industrial enterprises in the upper Mississippi valley. The only part of the river that has been thoroughly improved is a short piece extending from St. Paul to Red Wing, Minn. Just above Lake Pepin the river is now a broad sheet of water and occupies the entire valley from bluff to bluff. In that part of the river the improvement works are almost continuous and the results obtained have been very successful. While the river there is the smallest in volume than any other place in its course and the channel is only 300 feet wide, there is a continuous good channel the year round—far better, in fact, than is sometimes found between Cairo and St. Louis, after the river has received the tributaries for 100 miles of its course, including the Mississippi itself. As for the work done has been very local in character, and improvements have been made principally at places where experience has shown they were needed most. These improved places are often disconnected by miles of unimproved river, and at the unimproved places sandbars still develop which give trouble at the low water season.

OHIO'S CENTENNIAL.

Commonwealth Has Celebrated 100th Anniversary of Its Statehood.

The sons of Ohio the world over recently celebrated the centennial anniversary of their native State and in Chillicothe, the first capital of Ohio, a tablet was unveiled commemorating the signing of the State's constitution. On the site of the present Ross County courthouse, in the city of Chillicothe, stood the historic old stone courthouse in which was adopted the original constitution of the State of Ohio.

The story of the rise of Ohio is of interest to every American. It was the first State to be admitted to the Union out of the great Northwest Territory, and in the hundred years of its Statehood it has increased just one hundred times. In 1800 its population was some 40,000. At the present time it has over 4,000,000 people, and ranks as the fourth State in the Union, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois holding the first, second and third places, respectively.

But what stir the pride of a native of Ohio perhaps more than its growth in population and material wealth is her contribution of great men to the nation. Five of the twenty-five Presidents of the United States were born in Ohio, and six are regarded by the citizens of this State as "their own." The five that belong to Ohio by nativity were Grant, born at Point Pleasant, April 27, 1822; Hayes, born at Delaware, Delaware County, Oct. 4, 1822; Garfield, born in Orange Township, Nov. 19, 1831; Benjamin Harrison, born at North Bend, Aug. 20, 1833, and McKinley, born at Niles, Trumbull County, Jan. 29, 1843. The President who is regarded by Ohioans as theirs by adoption was William Henry Harrison. Although born in Virginia, Harrison made Ohio his home, and before he was elected the ninth President he had been a member of Congress from this State, a State Senator and a United States Senator.

On the United States Supreme bench Ohio has also had five representatives. They were John McLean, Noah H. Swayne, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison B. Waite and Stanley Matthews. Of these Chase and Waite were Chief Justices. Other national characters who have gone out of Ohio are John Sherman and William R. Day, Secretaries of State under President McKinley; Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin and Charles Foster, who were Secretaries of the Treasury at different times; Lewis Cass, Edwin M. Stanton, William Tecumseh Sherman and Alphonso Taft, who were all employed in many high positions of state, including for one that of Secretary of War.

Few outside of Ohio know much of Chillicothe, where the centennial ceremony was held. At the present time it is of no great significance in point of population, having not more than 15,000 inhabitants, nor in point of situation, for it is located in the interior of the State, in the valley of the Scioto River. The centennial ceremonies, however, recall to the world a time when Chillicothe was a great city, as compared with the other settlements on the frontier. In the first place, Chillicothe was the capital of that vast stretch of land known as the Great Northwest Territory, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illi-



RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

scott in the upper Mississippi valley in favor of demanding permanent improvement of the upper river and industry in that region in particular and for the benefit of the country in general. This sentiment found form and expression in a large and representative convention held at Quincy, in which twenty-four river towns were represented by men prominent in the commercial and industrial life of their communities.

Fifteen millions of dollars is the sum they ask Congress to appropriate, and to secure this they have organized the first Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association ever formed. These men represent an enormous constituency in the upper Mississippi valley and they will base their claims upon the broad ground that the contemplated improvements in the upper river make for the general improvement of the entire stream from its headwaters to the Gulf.

It must not be taken for granted that the government has wholly neglected the upper division of the Mississippi. On the contrary, it has recently approved of a project for improving that division, but has failed to provide a sum which the people of the valley consider sufficient. The present available appropriation for the upper division is \$200,000 a year, while on the lower division the appropriations are about \$2,000,000 a year, or ten times greater. A large part of the latter amount, however, is used for the construction of levees made necessary by floods.

Project Now in Hand.

The upper river improvement project, which has been approved by Congress, calls for a channel of four and one-half feet in depth, to be increased to six feet. This is on the basis of the extreme low water of 1854, which does not occur at periods of more than once in ten years. It practically means a low-water channel of six feet at ordinary low water, to be increased to eight feet.

In carrying out this project the Des Moines rapids at Keokuk have been overcome by a canal with three locks 80x350 feet. The depth of the canal was placed at five feet below extreme low water. The Des Moines rapids are immediately above the city of Keokuk, Iowa, between the States of Illinois and Iowa, with the State of Missouri a few miles to the southwest and beyond the Des Moines River. The canal extends along this west of Iowa between Nashville and Keokuk. It was opened to navigation in 1857. It is seven and one-half miles long and surmounts a fall of twenty feet, which is the slope of the river from the head of the canal to the foot. At high water boats go down outside of the canal, but when the river recedes to a stage of three feet above low water all boats pass through the canal.

In the opinion of the government engineers this canal has been the means of preserving navigation on the upper Mississippi for the past twenty years. During that time there has been a gradual cheapening of freight rates and the decline in that particular in connection with the heavy charges necessary to transfer freight over the rapids by rail or by boat when the water was low would have been a greater tax than the traffic would bear and as a result river navigation would have fallen into disuse.

Keokuk Canal Locks.

The locks of the Keokuk canal are massive structures of solid stone and the gates are operated by hydraulic pressure from the central point of the



OHIO'S FIRST CAPITOL AND DR. TIFFIN, HER FIRST GOVERNOR.

ing the low water down to a single channel. One bank of this channel is usually protected from caving by bank reclamation and the river contracted by the construction of wing dams from the opposite shore. The width of contraction varies from St. Paul to the mouth of the Missouri in accordance with the low water discharge of the river at different places. At St. Paul the prescribed width of the improved river is 400 feet; at the mouth of the St. Croix it widens to 600 feet; below Lake Pepin it is 800 feet; below the mouth of the Wisconsin River, 1,000 feet; at Quincy, 1,200 feet; from the Illinois river to the mouth of the Mississippi, 1,000 feet.

noia, Wisconsin, Michigan and a part of Minnesota, lying east of the Mississippi.

When Ohio became a State Chillicothe was its first capital, and here the seat of government remained, with the exception of only one short lapse, until 1816, when it was moved to Columbus. The present constitution of Ohio dates from 1850, when the original draft was amended in some particulars.

Some Doubt About It.

"Will you be engaged this evening?" "Well, I don't know. I half expect Mr. P. to call."

Why He Failed.

As a case of force was one of the reasons given by a London authoress for the

POLITICAL COMMENT.

OUR NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States is a great showing of our material prosperity. The report of the Treasurer does not, like the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deal specially with the fiscal policies of the nation. It merely tells what money has been taken in and paid out and its sources, with a description of the treasury during the last fiscal year. The available cash balance at the close of the fiscal year was \$392,387,301. In spite of our substantial protective duties, the increase of receipts from the customs was \$15,850,232 and the decrease of interlateral revenue receipts of \$25,207,104 was much more than made good by a decrease in expenditures of \$38,770,069.

All the year the main trouble with our finances was the piling up of money in the treasury which was needed in the channels of trade. A balance of \$200,000,000—including the \$150,000,000 gold reserved for redemption of greenbacks—is all that the treasury requires, so that at the close of the fiscal year the treasury held \$102,387,301 in excess of its requirements. Its only way of getting rid of this surplus was by the payment of debt not yet due, of which \$56,971,230 was paid off during the year at a cost of \$70,410,230, which, however, was much less than the Government would have paid had the bonds run to maturity. Other unused money was deposited in national banks, with proper security, where it could be loaned to the public. We have wonderful riches, wonderful prosperity.

It is easy enough to change all this. Cleveland showed us how in 1892. Flushing with the tariff or threatening to toss with it will do the trick. The election is over, but the fight is not. Threats of "tariff revision" and "reciprocity" still fill the air, and will be heard in Congress when it meets. The true policy of the country is to let the tariff absolutely alone until the necessities of change are disclosed by business conditions. Of the two evils—tariff revision and "reciprocity"—the latter is by far the worse, because conducted by secret intrigue and involving a surrender of independence. And it is that form which we shall have to fight first. The slogan of stalwart Republicans must be "No reciprocity with Cuba or any other country."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Spirit of the Message.

President Roosevelt's message is keyed to the high note of his speeches last fall. He rejects the creed of the weakling and the coward and preaches "the gospel of hope and triumphant endeavor." He believes that a nation flanked by two great oceans, composed of the descendants of hardy pioneers, of men who won out from among the billions and love of adventure, must surely succeed in the future.

The President does not believe that our prosperity is the result of accident, but the outcome of our laws and our policies. He believes that the American people, the sons of the men of the Civil War, of men who had lost in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with high heart and resolute will.

To men with iron in their blood he says the nation must be great among nations, and adds: "We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. We cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignominiously and shamefully."

In this spirit the President discusses the trust question, the tariff question, the relations of corporations to labor unions, the isolationist canal question, the Pacific cable, the Philippines, the betterment of the army and the navy, neglecting no question in which the people are interested.

This luminous state paper, as full of quotable phrases as Lincoln's addresses, is one of the shortest regular messages ever submitted to Congress. Yet the President discusses not only the questions of pressing importance, but those relating to a better postal service, to irrigation, protection of game and forests, a new policy for Alaska, scientific aid to the farming population, amendment of the safe-cracking law for the protection of life, treating every question from the rights to the workman's wages, as a factor in American progress.

The message is not the address of a mere optimist or enthusiast. It is a review of the nation's affairs and a discussion of national policies by a practical man of affairs, who submits recommendations in the belief that, as a people, we must make our future larger than the past, and who does not shrink from the problems before us, no matter how difficult they may seem. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

The figures are all official—from the records of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. We commend them especially to the notice of Mr. Carl Schurz, who says that the country is so big and so energetic and has such a diversity of resources that it is bound to prosper and grow every way, no matter whether the protectionists or their opponents are in power.—New York Commercial.

EPIGRAMS BY ROOSEVELT.

Pointed Sentences from the President's Message to Congress.

We draw the line against miscegenation, not against wealth.

Tolerance upon the impossible means delay achieving the possible.

There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance.

We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization.

We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come.

In my judgment the tariff on anthracite should be removed. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public.

Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up; and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guarantee of peace.

Enthusiasm, self-sacrifice or valour, or short-sightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours; and past experience has shown that such failure in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic or hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The Hunter Started Out.



He Finished "In."



Brief Message Comments.

Conservative as was the President's message it was obviously aggressive enough to hurt the feelings of some people.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

Some persons will be disposed to find fault because the President contracted his remarks upon the subject of expediting the currency.—Baltimore Herald.

President Roosevelt makes it clear that he does not agree with those political doctors who prescribe tariff-smashing as the exclusive nostrum for trust evils.—Omaha Bee.

President Roosevelt's message suggests, in more dignified phrase, that having reached the pinnacle of prosperity it behooves us not to get restless and fall off.—Washington Star.

President Roosevelt goes in for short- and more conservative public documents, and he illustrates his precepts by his comparatively short message. That is the way to preach reform.—Boston Herald.

This statement in the President's message to the effect that the army in the Philippines had been reduced to 15,000 men is calculated to bring sorrow to the camp of the anti-imperialist prophets.—Baltimore Herald.

The trusts were not expected to consider the President's message a great state paper. Baltimore American.

The best proof that the message is all that it should be is the disappointment of the foreign press.—Pittsburgh Leader.

UNKNOWN A FEW YEARS AGO.

To-Day Harrison Controls 18,800 Miles of Western Railroads.

His recent break with George Gould has served to draw attention to Edward H. Harriman, whose genius for organizing great transportation systems has made him one of the triumvirate which practically controls all the lines of the West.



E. H. HARRIMAN.

The others of the triumvirate are J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill, both of whom got their inspiration from Harriman. It was his suggestion which led them to reach out for the railroad control of the trans-Mississippi and their success forms a brilliant chapter in the industrial history of the country. Not that they have served any special good to any but themselves. Their transactions have been condemned for and wide, because of the power which their success places in the hands of a few. They are the autocrats of the western railroad world and their rule is absolute.

George Gould has figured to some extent as Harriman's associate in the unifying of southwestern systems, but now that they have quarreled about Colorado Fuel and Oil, for the control of which Harriman has been fighting for W. Gates, there may be a rupture of their relations in other interests.

Harriman is a type of the daring and successful speculator. He opened an office in Wall street not many years ago. Ten years ago the financial world knew nothing of him, but the broker had nerve and ideas. He studied the money traffic systems. Storytellers made his acquaintance and became interested in him. He took him into the Illinois Central corporation. While developing the line he conceived the notion of gaining control of the carrying trade of the West. Hill and Morgan joined him and to-day the three men have control of nearly 50,000 miles of railroad beyond the Alleghenies. Of these lines Harriman has executive control of 18,800 miles, his lines being the Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and the Oregon Short Line. The earning capacity of these lines is \$80,000,000 a year.

HER PECULIAR EXCELLENCE.

Jane Austen Deft at Work Done with Her Hands.

Miss Jane Austen, the English novelist, whose work is valued to-day more than when it first appeared, in writing to her sister in 1795, remarks, "My mother desires me to tell you that I am a very good housekeeper, which I have no reluctance in doing, because I really think it my peculiar excellence, and for this reason: I always take care to provide such things as please my own appetite, which I consider as the chief merit in housekeeping." In her life of Jane Austen, Constance Hill quotes from Austen Leigh, who declares that Miss Austen was successful in everything that she attempted with her fingers.

Her needlework was exquisite. We have seen a muslin scarf embroidered by her in satin-stitch, and have held in our hands a tiny housewife of fairylite proportions, which Jane worked at the age of sixteen as a gift for a friend. It consists of a narrow strip of dowered silk, embroidered at the back, which measures four inches by one and a quarter, and is furnished with needles and fine thread. At one end there is a tiny pocket, containing some verses in diminutive handwriting with the date, "July, 1792."

Austen Leigh writes: "None of us could throw spinnings so perfect a circle, or take them off with so steady a hand. Her performances with the cup and ball were marvelous. She has been known to catch the ball a hundred times in succession."

She did not give up the activities and pleasures of every-day life in order to write of the pleasures of other people, and "Aunt Jane" was the delight of a large circle of nephews and nieces.



Treatment to Keep the Eustachian Tubes Open Should be Taken if Noises are Heard in the Head.

A nightly application along the edges of the eyelids, composed of yellow oxide of mercury, three drachms, lanolin up to dirty grains, will keep the eyelids from sticking together in the morning.

Crops of sties may be mitigated by taking a pill containing one-fourth grain of sulphate of calcium three times a day; in addition take one teaspoonful of compound syrup of hypophosphites after breakfast and supper, continuing the latter for six weeks.

A yellowish brown crust which is sometimes found on children's heads can be removed by first cutting the hair short, then soaking the crusts well in olive oil and removing them. After this apply an ointment made of equal parts of ammoniated mercury ointment and vaseline. Apply daily after all crusts are removed.

Lambago may be cured by rubbing the back night and morning with a rubber flesh brush. Practice stamping and setting up exercises of the army. After meals take one teaspoonful in a wineglass of water of this mixture: tincture of iodine, 15 grains; water, 4 oz.; cod-liver oil, 15 grains; water, 3 oz.; compound syrup of squill, 15 grains; compound syrup of squill, 15 grains; compound syrup of squill, 15 grains. Avoid all rich foods and eat meat only once a day.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 11.

ISAIAH XLII 1-4.

Christmas Lesson.

Luke 2:28-30. Memory verses, 10, 11. Golden Text.—For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.

The Old, Old Story.

Again come round this story of the advent of divinity into our human race, in its simplicity and haunting beauty. It seems not to need any comment; its commentary is to be looked for in the Christmas gladness of the centuries, the joy of unselfish love, the marvels of mother love and the hearts of little children. How else should Christ be born than just as in humility and poverty and obscurity and weakness? And yet, and yet, and yet, while royally recognized at God? Here the eternal Son put off the garments of eternity, emptied himself of glory, and became one of us, to share our sorrows and toils, that he might as a man bear the burden of men and save them.

There is a sense in which the nativity of Jesus has its reflection in every human birth, more especially in humble and God-fearing homes; and the parents are not wholly wrong when they give us many a sweet, human type for the mother and her child, for this bond that links the Advent with our own times and lives is a real one. Jesus was really human. He was a real baby. This was forgotten for centuries, and it is a precious truth to remember.

But after all the thing that makes Christmas what it is was not the commonness but the uniqueness of that birth. A genuine human being, a real baby—but such a child as never before nor since has opened his eyes on any earthly morning. A child in whom the life of God dwelt freely and without hindrance, who was to know indeed what it was to struggle, but never when it was to sin. A child whose mind and spirit were to develop normally, as every child would if it were not for sin and the blunders of parents. A child unique in history, the focus of peoples, the center of all that is true, thought for all generations. Probably we Protestants have made too little of the child Jesus; theologically speaking, we have not put the glorious truth of the incarnation into our daily Christian experience and thought. How Jesus came into the world and how he finally left it are vital and eternal truths of our religion, just as important as the manner and meaning of his death on the cross. The Incarnation and the Resurrection are the centers respectively of John's and Paul's thought, while we have left them often on one side.

Next Lesson—Review.

4,800 PUPILS DISEASED.

Brooklyn School Children Suffering from Eye and Parasitic Troubles.

An alarming condition of affairs prevails among the children attending the public and parochial schools of Brooklyn. Since the opening of the fall term in September, 1,611 children have been excluded from school because of contagious eye diseases, and 3,295 have been detained from study because of parasitic diseases of the head. Of these children 971 were excluded from the schools last week.

The Board of Health became aroused to the gravity of the situation several weeks ago and fifty inspectors were appointed to thoroughly examine every child attending school. The examinations show the disease to be the most prevalent of all, and the number of victims is growing rapidly. The schools are designated as hotbeds of disease, and a chief source of illness among the juvenile population of the city. Within a week there were found in the schools thirty-eight children suffering from the disease, and from one source, four from whom cough, three from chickenpox, sixty-three from skin diseases, 196 from contagious diseases of the eye and 371 from parasitic diseases of the head. These children were every day going about among thousands of well pupils, many of whom, however, were little able, because of want of nourishment or other causes, to fight infection.

BURIED IN MORTAR.

Most Amazing Fate of a Laboring Man in Chicago.

Buried alive in a box of mortar, into which he was pushed by a falling derelict, John Cleary, a Chicago workman, was rescued and recovered consciousness to realize his plight. His sight is gone. His neck is wrenched, and his spine is injured. Cleary was working over a big square box mixing mortar at a particularly busy time of the day, when a heavy iron wagon in passing caught one of the ropes supporting a heavy derrick, which had been used in hoisting material to the upper floors of the new structure. Without the slightest warning, the derrick fell over upon him, crushing him into the hot, bubbling mass of lime, water and sand.

AN AMERICAN ALDERSHOT.

Port Riley to Be Made the Nation's Great Military Post.

Germany has its Potsdam and England its Aldershot, where the armies of these countries have their headquarters. Port Riley, Kans., is to fulfill a similar purpose for our army. Nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent during the coming year on this famous prairie post and it is the hope of the War Department that in the near future Port Riley will become the arsenal in the country for all army posts, the school and field of operations for the regulars and militia alike.

In this connection the first step was recently taken when a general mobilization of the regular and volunteer forces of the nation took place at this post. The volunteers which these troops went through were in the with those which take place annually at Potsdam and Aldershot and to the military world at large they were impressively interesting. The number of troops assembled at Port Riley approximated 6,000. Strategic and tactical problems were worked out, motion pictures were exhibited, lectures were given to officers, and everything was done to give the soldiers a better idea of their duties. The idea of the government is to make Port Riley a place where such mobilizations may be held annually.



Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have been down both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time. The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice." (Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions, as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman."

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial." (Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration; falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt. Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly it is said that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

\$5000 BONUS If you cannot produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonial, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

GET READY FOR BAD WEATHER.

Cold weather is sure to ripen a crop of Old Aches and Pains.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

cures aches and injuries. It ought to be in easy reach in every home.

FINE SERVICE TO MINNEAPOLIS
CHICAGO CENTRAL RAILROAD
NEW LINE FROM CHICAGO
Via Duluth, Wapato and Albert Lea.
Fast Vestibule Night Train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.
A. H. HANCOCK, C. P. A., CHICAGO.

FREE TO WOMEN!
To prove the beauty and cleansing power of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions to each woman who writes for it. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince anyone of its value. Women all over the country are praising Paxtine for what it has done in local, regional, and national contests, for sore throat, nasal catarrh, as a mouth wash, and to remove dirt and whiten the teeth. Send today a postal card will do.

JANUARY BUYING
There is no time like January for satisfactory buying. The holiday trade has not yet begun. In January you always get first look at all the latest, spring goods and there is ample time to fill and ship your orders with greater promptness. Send 10 cents TODAY for our large General Catalogue No. 2. It gives pictures, descriptions and prices on almost everything you can wear or use. Rate is 10 cents on everything sent purchase by sending your order to:
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
CHICAGO
"The House That Tells the Truth."

STRENGTH & HEALTH
If you happen to be one of those poor unfortunate—all run down, worn out, thin and emaciated—who have lost your strength and health, everything except the right thing, ten to one

It's Your Stomach
To regain your Strength and Health, take
Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin
All we ask is that you send us your name and address on a postal card and we will send you a free sample bottle and an interesting book on stomach troubles. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the guaranteed cure for all stomach, liver and kidney ailments. 50c and \$1.00 bottles.
All Druggists.
PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Minn.

Nasal CATARRH
In all its stages there should be cleanliness.
Ely's Cream Balm
cleans, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.
Green's Helio is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
J. C. ELY & CO., New York.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York

Aside from the interruption to retail trade in winter goods at many points by unseasonable weather, business activity continues in excess of previous years, and it is probable that all the postponed trade will be made up, now that low temperatures have become general. While the warmest November on record at the East affected sale of clothing, it helped to restore the fall equilibrium. Manufacturing plants are well engaged, and an evidence of the successful season is found in much larger Fall River dividends. The foregoing is from the Weekly Trade Review of R. G. Dun & Co. It continues:

The course of commodity prices is shown by Dun's index number, which was \$100,449 on Dec. 1, against \$99,750 on Nov. 1 and \$101,378 on Dec. 1, 1901. Higher prices for dairy and grain products account for the advance in November, but it is particularly gratifying to the consumer that the present level is nearly 1 per cent lower than at the corresponding date last year. This change is also in food stuffs, where the cost of living has almost entirely expanded by short crops in 1901.

Irregularity is reported in the iron and steel market, most departments having much business, while a few are seeking new orders and seem disposed to make slight concessions. Stability is naturally most conspicuous in those divisions where the cost of extreme pressure and high premiums for early delivery the imports that have been attracted hither have a demoralizing influence. In view of the scarcity of coke it is not easy for domestic producers to meet this foreign competition, and when any material reduction is made it may be found that foreign concerns also will cut prices. Thus far, however, only a slight tendency is noted in the direction of cheaper iron, and in such products as steel rails and structural material the consumer expects further early concessions. As it is well known that much business is held back by high prices, there is no prospect of dullness in the near future. Any decided reduction of quotations would bring out these postponed orders. Consequently the only disturbing feature in the industry consists in the inadequate supply of fuel, and even the most sanguine do not anticipate a return of normal conditions before spring.

Bradstreet's Grain Figures.
Bradstreet's weekly report gives grain figures as follows:
Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Dec. 4 aggregate 5,704,440 bushels, against 4,170,000 last week, 4,604,841 in this week last year, and 3,432,131 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 116,740,449 bushels, against 132,223,072 last season and 81,222,426 in 1900.
Corn exports aggregate 1,151,600 bushels, against 275,174 last week, 302,400 last week, and 5,271,377 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 3,358,900 bushels, against 19,516,661 last season and 80,032,988 in 1900.

Chicago. The touch of winter over the Northwest last week was more than a change from the wet and gloomy weather of the preceding week. It was very welcome, and the effect was seen in a general lifting up in business, especially noticeable in those retail trade lines where demand had been slow and business dull. Complaints of the slow movement of winter goods of dullness and a lack of inclination to buy, on the part of the public were more or less general. It needed only the first real sign of winter to effect a change. Merchants report sales in the past few days of large volume, and the market outlook for good trade very encouraging.

The holiday trade last year was the largest the country had ever known, but there is reason to believe a new record will be made for the same conditions that under the people liberal buyers at that time are ruling today. It is not only that the people have money, but they are filled with the spirit of prosperity that pervades the entire land, and at holiday time are willing to spend more liberally.

During the week the Minneapolis elevators took into store 1,364,051 bushels of grain, the largest increase of any week there up to 9,528,041. This gain in wheat stocks is nothing in itself and not more than Minneapolis should gain in the week at this time, while the present stocks are light and well under the average at this time. The rush of wheat to the head of the lakes has now ceased and receipts at Minneapolis should show a still further increase.

There is a scarcity of labor in the West. Every line of industry needs men and there is boundless opportunity for employment. The wage raising tendency that marked the past fortnight continues and more railroads have posted announcements of advances. The only thing approaching a serious labor question is in Chicago territory, where the conductors and trainmen are impatient and have announced their intention of requesting an increase in wages if it is not granted voluntarily very soon. But the best of good feeling exists between the men and the railroads and the chances are all in favor of the granting of any reasonable request the men may make.

THE MARKETS
Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.10 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$14.00; barley, \$6.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 24c; potatoes, 40c to 45c per bushel.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.80; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 76c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c; barley, No. 2, 60c to 62c; pork, mess, \$14.00.
Tulsa—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 33c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Peruna For All Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. HENRIETTA A. S. MARSH.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President, Woman's Benevolent Association, of 327 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

"After having a grippe for several weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer, I. O. G. T., Everett, Wash., has used the great catarrhal tonic, Peruna, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes:

"After having a severe attack of dyspepsia, I also suffered with constipation. After taking Peruna I could eat my regular meals with relief, my system was built up, my health restored, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will advise you to give him your valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O.

AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT MILD DRINK
THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW
My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver, and kidneys and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is not only a pleasant laxative, but it is so refreshing. It is called "Laxative Tea."
LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE
All druggists or by mail, 25c. Buy it today. LANE'S Family Medicine cures the common ailments of the family. It is a safe, reliable, and necessary. Address, O. F. Woodward, 140 N. Y. St., New York.

Radway's Pills
Purify the blood, and regulate the bowels. Perfectly reliable, mild and reliable. Cures perfect digestion, complete absorption, and healthful results. For the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and bladder. It is a safe, reliable, and necessary. Address, O. F. Woodward, 140 N. Y. St., New York.

A LOCOMOTIVE
Through dense forest, a locomotive is seen, with a large crowd of people gathered around it. The locomotive is a large, black, steam-powered engine, and it is moving through a dense forest. The crowd of people is gathered around the locomotive, and they are all looking at it with interest. The locomotive is a large, black, steam-powered engine, and it is moving through a dense forest. The crowd of people is gathered around the locomotive, and they are all looking at it with interest.

An Inopportune Serpent.
Frank Saunders, a Whittier man, stood still in the face of an impending death from the eating of a snake. He was unable to move on account of the spell which a huge rattlesnake had thrown around him, and he is now under the care of a physician at Anaheim, having been perhaps fatally injured by falling earth. The accident happened in Santiago Canyon, where Saunders and S. J. Adams, also of Whittier, had gone to inspect an outcropping of coal. As they were uncovering a ledge the earth above them began to split, and an immense cave-in was impending. Adams called to Saunders to leap, and himself quickly scrambled down the mountain. He supposed Saunders was following, but on looking back saw him gazing intently at the ever-widening crevice above. Adams was quick to detect the object of his companion's gaze—a big rattler—which held its head steadily directed toward Saunders. The next moment several tons of earth fell, burying the hypnotized man from sight. When Saunders was exhumed he was found to be badly injured. He stated that he was all the time aware of his danger, but could not free his gaze from that of the snake and was powerless to move while the spell lasted. Adams killed the reptile after he had dug Saunders from under the fallen earth.—San Bernardino Letter to the San Francisco Chronicle.

Fifty Dollars to Sit Down.
Carmel, Ind., Dec. 15.—Mr. Joseph L. Duffey relates an experience that has aroused considerable interest in this locality. It is best given in his own words:

"When I was working in the fields," says Mr. Duffey, "I would be ready to quit, but I could not get to the house. I was so weak. It was worth fifty dollars to get to sit down."
"I had no strength and a person without strength is not much use."
"But bless the Lord I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they gave me health, strength and appetite."
"I might say I am cured, but I will keep on taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. Yes, I'll get them if it takes the last thing on the farm."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected quite a number of other cures here and it seems safe to say they are an effective and permanent cure for all diseases arising from the kidneys.

Pleanty of Time.
A story is told in an English village of a man who visited the school room when his nephew was hard at work at his lesson. "Well, Jack," said the uncle, "good boy this morning. I hope you'll get them if it takes the last thing on the farm."

The value of farm property has grown from twelve billions to twenty and a half billions.

"ELT THE SECOND TOUCH."

It Was for \$5.—First Was an Experiment—Was Not Failed.

The man who is always embarrassed financially, but in no other wise, dropped into the office of his friend, the architect, and made himself at home with a pen on the drawing board. He picked up a pair of compasses and traced with them with seeming aimlessness.

"George, I want to try an experiment on the score of touch," he said so suddenly that the architect made a blot on his drawing.

"I don't give a hang," declared the architect, "but get your ideas more slowly and not all in a bunch, as you did this one."

"I want to experiment on you."

"I haven't got a minute to spare," returned George, gruffly.

"I'll only take two minutes. Don't be a grouchy, George."

"What do you want me to do?"

"Just shut your eyes and hold out your hand!" said the man who was experimenting.

"You won't hurt me?" said the architect.

"Of course not; but keep your eyes shut!"

He opened the dividers until the points were half an inch apart and held them lightly on the back of the architect's hand. "Tell me," he said, "how many points can you feel?"

"One," said he.

The friend spread the dividers an inch and again put down both points. "How many?" he asked.

"Only one," said the architect. "You can't fool me."

"Open your eyes. You were wrong, of course. I gave you both points each time. Your sense of touch is poorly developed."

"Tommy rot!" growled the architect, going back to his boards.

There was silence for a minute. Then another outburst from the friend: "I say, George, loan me \$5."

"Why, this is the second time this week you've touched me for five."

"So it is, George. I just wanted to see if there was more sense of touch in your pocketbook than in the back of your hand!"—New York Tribune.

Suicide Increasing.
In the Spectator, an insurance journal, the statistician of an insurance company gives an analysis of the suicide record for the year 1901. His figures are taken from fifty cities, and show an average slight increase over the ratio for the preceding decade of nearly one per cent, from 15.7 to 16.6 per 100,000 population. He estimates an approximate annual mortality of 10,000 in the country as a whole. The implied conclusion is that a further increase in the rate of suicidal tendency in the cities of this country may be expected during the next decade, and the suicide question, like arson in fire insurance, is thus becoming more and more one of utmost importance to life insurance companies.

He also gives another table showing the experience of one company for the last 55 years, dividing it into two periods, including males only, as the female suicide statistics are too insignificant to be tabulated. This shows a percentage of suicides in the total mortality of 2.4 in the later as compared with 1.9 in the earlier period. The age of suicides seems also to have lessened, as the suicides under 45 increased from 2.1 per cent to 3.9 per cent in the later period and there was an actual decrease in those in advanced life.

Many of us might be happy if we did not suffer from disorders of the liver. Then we ought to use Dr. August Kneip's Hamburg Drops, which cure the liver and bring the whole system to a healthy condition.

Should Have Been on the Left Side.
Mrs. Vider Woods—My first husband had his faults, but his heart was on the right side.

No. 2—Is that so? No wonder he died.

Not Unusual.

May—Have you heard of Clara's head being?

Bellevue—No. What is it?

"Now that they are married, they have to retrench awfully to make up the money he wasted while courting her."

Through Pullman service from Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Louisville to Florida, via New York and Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines.

Leave Chicago at 1 p. m., Cleveland at 12:25 p. m., via the Four Routes, daily except Sunday. From Detroit at 12:35 p. m., Toledo at 2:22 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, via Michigan Central and C. H. & D. Ry. From Pittsburgh at 8 a. m. daily except Sunday.

All connecting at Cincinnati with the Chicago and Florida Special leaving via Quebec and Crescent Route at 9:35 a. m. Also through sleeping car daily via Pennsylvania lines via Louisville, leaving Chicago at 8:40 p. m., connecting with Florida Limited at Cincinnati at 8:20 p. m.

Write for rates to W. A. Beckler, N. P. A., 118 Adams street, Chicago.

In Germany the State debt amounts to nearly fifty dollars per capita of population.

ST. JACOBS OIL
POSITIVELY CURES
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND
CONQUERS PAIN.

900 Drops
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Beware of cheap imitations.
Aperient Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Facsimile Signature of
Wm. D. Druggist
NEW YORK
15 Doses—15 Cents
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. H. H. Hatcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

One Hundred Years Hence.
Miss Dextrillion—Who is this young Astoria that is so intrusive?

Miss Quadrillion—Oh, he comes from poor but fairly honest people.

Miss Dextrillion—Why, I never heard of him or his family?

Miss Quadrillion—No, they never amounted to much. I heard his grandfather was only a simple billiardier.

Detroit—To-day.

His First Shave.
Barber—Buy run, sir?

Boy—No, thank you. I'll take an ice cream soda, please.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The wall in front of Glasgow cathedral is built almost entirely of tombstones.

Dot's Diplomacy.
Little Dot—Ma, can I go over to Ethel's house and play a little with?

Mother—Why, yes, dear, if you want to.

Little Dot—Thank you, ma! I've been.

No early breakfast is complete without Mrs. Austin's Buckwheat cakes. Buy it from your grocer to-day.

His First Shave.
Barber—Buy run, sir?

Boy—No, thank you. I'll take an ice cream soda, please.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

The wall in front of Glasgow cathedral is built almost entirely of tombstones.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY
Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.
Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be as carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood, womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.
Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

IOWA FARMS \$4 PER ACRE
CASH BALANCE 1000 POUNDS

If afflicted with Weak Eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

C. N. D. No. 51-1902
WHEN ORDERING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

GRAYLING, CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

ANNUAL TAX SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, (ss.
County of Crawford.)

The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In
Chancery.
In the matter of the petition of Perry F. Powers,
Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in
behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands
for taxes assessed thereon.
On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor
General of the State of Michigan, praying for a
decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each
of the lands therein described, for the amounts
therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest
and charges on each such parcel of land, and that
such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the
State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition be brought on for
hearing and decree at the regular term of this Court,
to be held at Grayling in the County of Crawford,
State of Michigan, on the nineteenth day of January,
A. D. 1903, at the opening of the Court on that
day, and that all persons interested in such lands
or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien
claimed thereon by the State of Michigan, for such
taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall
appear in said Court, and file with the clerk thereof,
not later than the first day of the term of this Court
above mentioned, and a decree will be taken and
entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is
further ordered that the proceeds of the sale of the
lands described in said petition for which a decree of
sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes,
interest and charges thereon, and the balance of the
proceeds of the sale of said lands, on the day of
the sale of said lands and of each and every
parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer,
or at such convenient place of sale as shall be selected
by him at the county seat of the County of Crawford,
State of Michigan; and that the same then and there
made will be paid to the public sale, and the balance
in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale
for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the
balance of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, and
the amount charged against each parcel, and accepting
a conveyance of the smallest individual fee simple
interest therein, or if no person will pay the taxes
and charges and take a conveyance of less than the
entire interest, then the whole parcel shall be sold
and sold, and if any such parcel cannot be sold for
taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be
passed over for the time being, and the sale of the
successor day or days before the close of the sale, be
referred, and if, on such second offer, or during such
sale, the same cannot be sold in full for the amount
claimed by the County Treasurer, said bid of the same in
the name of the State.

Witness the Court, John Sharpe, Circuit Judge, and
the seal of said Circuit Court of Crawford County,
this sixth day of December, A. D. 1902.
(Seal.) NELSON SHARPE,
Circuit Judge.
JAMES J. COLLEN, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, In
Chancery.

The petition of Perry F. Powers, Auditor General
of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said
State, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter
set forth and marked Schedule A, contains a
description of all the lands in said County of Crawford
upon which taxes were assessed for the years
mentioned therein, and which were returned as
delinquent for non-payment of said taxes, and
which have not been paid, together with the total amount
of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the
time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses,
as provided by law, extended against each of said
parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that
said lands were returned to the Auditor General under
the provisions of Act No. 266 of the Public Acts of 1892,
except that lands included in said "Schedule A," were
returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for said taxes under
the provisions of the general laws in force prior to
the passage of Act No. 266 of the Public Acts of 1892,
and which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows that in all cases where
lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for
taxes of 1893 or of any prior year, said lands have
not been sold for taxes or have been sold before the
passage of Act No. 266 of the Public Acts of 1892,
and the sale of such lands, and the sale or sales
made have been set aside by a Court of competent
jurisdiction, or have been cancelled as provided by
law.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the
taxes, interest, fees and expenses, as aforesaid, and
forth in said "Schedule A," are a valid lien on the
several parcels of lands described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes
on said described lands have remained unpaid for more
than one year after they were returned as delinquent,
and the said taxes have been paid, and the same
being now due and remaining unpaid as above set
forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the
State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands
for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest,
collection fee and expenses, as computed and extended
in said schedule, and that each of said parcels of land
contained therein, and in default of payment of
the said several sums computed and extended
against said parcels of land, each of said parcels of land
may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided
by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.
Dated December 4, 1902. PERRY F. POWERS,
Auditor General of the State of Michigan,
for and in behalf of said State.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1892.

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TAXES OF 1893.

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TAXES OF 1894.

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 7 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 8 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 9 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 10 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 11 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 12 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 13 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 14 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 15 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 16 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 17 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 18 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 19 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 20 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 21 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 22 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 23 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 24 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 25 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 26 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 23 NORTH OF RANGE 27 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 2 WEST.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
s.e. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42
s.w. 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	20.40	\$0.75	\$1.37	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.42

TOWNSHIP 27 NORTH OF RANGE 3 WEST.

w 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	22	2 21	2 70	00	1 00	8 00
w 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	22	2 21	2 70	00	1 00	8 00
w 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	35	11 58	14 13	46	1 00	27 17
e 1/4 of n.e. 1/4	36	33 21	16 12	53	1 00	50 86
e 1/4 of n.w. 1/4	36	15 78	19 25	63	1 00	38 66
e 1/4 of s.w. 1/4	36	14 64	17 91	60	1 00	34 18
e 1/4 of s.e. 1/4	36	14 73	17 97	60	1 00	34 29

TAXES OF 1891.									
TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH OF RANGE 1 WEST.									
Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.	Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.
1	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	1	100.00	1.00
2	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	2	100.00	1.00
3	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	3	100.00	1.00
4	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	4	100.00	1.00
5	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	5	100.00	1.00
6	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	6	100.00	1.00
7	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	7	100.00	1.00
8	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	8	100.00	1.00
9	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	9	100.00	1.00
10	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	10	100.00	1.00
11	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	11	100.00	1.00
12	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	12	100.00	1.00
13	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	13	100.00	1.00
14	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	14	100.00	1.00
15	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	15	100.00	1.00
16	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	16	100.00	1.00
17	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	17	100.00	1.00
18	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	18	100.00	1.00
19	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	19	100.00	1.00
20	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	20	100.00	1.00
21	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	21	100.00	1.00
22	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	22	100.00	1.00
23	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	23	100.00	1.00
24	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	24	100.00	1.00
25	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	25	100.00	1.00
26	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	26	100.00	1.00
27	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	27	100.00	1.00
28	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	28	100.00	1.00
29	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	29	100.00	1.00
30	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	30	100.00	1.00
31	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	31	100.00	1.00
32	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	32	100.00	1.00
33	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	33	100.00	1.00
34	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	34	100.00	1.00
35	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	35	100.00	1.00
36	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	36	100.00	1.00
37	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	37	100.00	1.00
38	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	38	100.00	1.00
39	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	39	100.00	1.00
40	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	40	100.00	1.00
41	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	41	100.00	1.00
42	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	42	100.00	1.00
43	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	43	100.00	1.00
44	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	44	100.00	1.00
45	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	45	100.00	1.00
46	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	46	100.00	1.00
47	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	47	100.00	1.00
48	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	48	100.00	1.00
49	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	49	100.00	1.00
50	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	50	100.00	1.00
51	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	51	100.00	1.00
52	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	52	100.00	1.00
53	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	53	100.00	1.00
54	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	54	100.00	1.00
55	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	55	100.00	1.00
56	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	56	100.00	1.00
57	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	57	100.00	1.00
58	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	58	100.00	1.00
59	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	59	100.00	1.00
60	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	60	100.00	1.00
61	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	61	100.00	1.00
62	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	62	100.00	1.00
63	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	63	100.00	1.00
64	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	64	100.00	1.00
65	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	65	100.00	1.00
66	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	66	100.00	1.00
67	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	67	100.00	1.00
68	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	68	100.00	1.00
69	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	69	100.00	1.00
70	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	70	100.00	1.00
71	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	71	100.00	1.00
72	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	72	100.00	1.00
73	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	73	100.00	1.00
74	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	74	100.00	1.00
75	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	75	100.00	1.00
76	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	76	100.00	1.00
77	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	77	100.00	1.00
78	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	78	100.00	1.00
79	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	79	100.00	1.00
80	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	80	100.00	1.00
81	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	81	100.00	1.00
82	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	82	100.00	1.00
83	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	83	100.00	1.00
84	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	84	100.00	1.00
85	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	85	100.00	1.00
86	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	86	100.00	1.00
87	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	87	100.00	1.00
88	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	88	100.00	1.00
89	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	89	100.00	1.00
90	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	90	100.00	1.00
91	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	91	100.00	1.00
92	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	92	100.00	1.00
93	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	93	100.00	1.00
94	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	94	100.00	1.00
95	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	95	100.00	1.00
96	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	96	100.00	1.00
97	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	97	100.00	1.00
98	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	98	100.00	1.00
99	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	99	100.00	1.00
100	100.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00	100	100.00	1.00

Section.	Acres.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Total.
1	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
2	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
3	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
4	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
5	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
6	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
7	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
8	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
9	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
10	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
11	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
12	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
13	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
14	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
15	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
16	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
17	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
18	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
19	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
20	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
21	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
22	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
23	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
24	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
25	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
26	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
27	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
28	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
29	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
30	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
31	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
32	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
33	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
34	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
35	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
36	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
37	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
38	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
39	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
40	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
41	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
42	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
43	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
44	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
45	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
46	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
47	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
48	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
49	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
50	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
51	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
52	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
53	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
54	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
55	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
56	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
57	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
58	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
59	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
60	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
61	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
62	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
63	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
64	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.00
65	36.00	1.00	.00	.00	.00	1.0

VILLAGE OF GRAYLING.					VILLAGE OF GRAYLING.					VILLAGE OF GRAYLING.					VILLAGE OF GRAYLING.				
Hedley's Amended Addition.					Hedley's Second Addition.					Hedley's Third Addition.					Hedley's Fourth Addition.				
Block.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Block.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Block.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.	Block.	Amount of taxes.	Interest.	Collection fee.	Charges.
lot 1 and 2.	\$1.77	22	20	\$1.00	lot 1 and 2.	\$1.50	22	20	\$1.00	lot 1 and 2.	\$1.50	22	20	\$1.00	lot 1 and 2.	\$1.50	22	20	\$1.00
lot 3 and 4.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 3 and 4.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 3 and 4.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 3 and 4.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 5 and 6.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 5 and 6.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 5 and 6.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 5 and 6.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 7 and 8.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 7 and 8.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 7 and 8.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 7 and 8.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 9 and 10.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 9 and 10.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 9 and 10.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 9 and 10.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 11 and 12.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 11 and 12.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 11 and 12.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 11 and 12.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 13 and 14.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 13 and 14.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 13 and 14.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 13 and 14.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 15 and 16.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 15 and 16.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 15 and 16.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 15 and 16.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 17 and 18.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 17 and 18.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 17 and 18.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 17 and 18.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 19 and 20.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 19 and 20.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 19 and 20.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 19 and 20.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 21 and 22.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 21 and 22.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 21 and 22.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 21 and 22.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 23 and 24.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 23 and 24.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 23 and 24.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 23 and 24.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 25 and 26.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 25 and 26.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 25 and 26.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 25 and 26.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 27 and 28.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 27 and 28.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 27 and 28.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 27 and 28.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 29 and 30.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 29 and 30.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 29 and 30.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 29 and 30.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 31 and 32.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 31 and 32.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 31 and 32.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 31 and 32.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 33 and 34.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 33 and 34.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 33 and 34.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 33 and 34.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 35 and 36.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 35 and 36.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 35 and 36.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 35 and 36.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 37 and 38.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 37 and 38.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 37 and 38.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 37 and 38.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 39 and 40.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 39 and 40.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 39 and 40.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 39 and 40.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 41 and 42.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 41 and 42.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 41 and 42.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 41 and 42.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 43 and 44.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 43 and 44.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 43 and 44.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 43 and 44.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 45 and 46.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 45 and 46.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 45 and 46.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 45 and 46.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 47 and 48.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 47 and 48.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 47 and 48.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 47 and 48.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 49 and 50.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 49 and 50.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 49 and 50.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 49 and 50.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 51 and 52.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 51 and 52.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 51 and 52.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 51 and 52.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 53 and 54.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 53 and 54.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 53 and 54.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 53 and 54.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 55 and 56.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 55 and 56.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 55 and 56.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 55 and 56.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 57 and 58.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 57 and 58.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 57 and 58.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 57 and 58.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 59 and 60.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 59 and 60.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 59 and 60.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 59 and 60.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 61 and 62.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 61 and 62.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 61 and 62.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 61 and 62.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 63 and 64.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 63 and 64.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 63 and 64.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 63 and 64.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 65 and 66.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 65 and 66.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 65 and 66.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 65 and 66.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 67 and 68.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 67 and 68.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 67 and 68.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 67 and 68.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 69 and 70.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 69 and 70.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 69 and 70.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 69 and 70.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 71 and 72.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 71 and 72.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 71 and 72.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 71 and 72.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 73 and 74.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 73 and 74.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 73 and 74.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 73 and 74.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 75 and 76.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 75 and 76.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 75 and 76.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 75 and 76.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 77 and 78.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 77 and 78.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 77 and 78.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 77 and 78.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 79 and 80.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 79 and 80.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 79 and 80.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 79 and 80.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 81 and 82.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 81 and 82.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 81 and 82.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 81 and 82.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 83 and 84.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 83 and 84.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 83 and 84.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 83 and 84.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 85 and 86.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 85 and 86.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 85 and 86.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 85 and 86.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 87 and 88.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 87 and 88.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 87 and 88.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 87 and 88.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 89 and 90.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 89 and 90.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 89 and 90.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 89 and 90.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 91 and 92.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 91 and 92.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 91 and 92.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 91 and 92.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 93 and 94.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 93 and 94.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 93 and 94.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 93 and 94.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 95 and 96.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 95 and 96.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 95 and 96.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 95 and 96.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 97 and 98.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 97 and 98.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 97 and 98.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 97 and 98.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 99 and 100.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 99 and 100.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 99 and 100.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 99 and 100.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 101 and 102.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 101 and 102.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 101 and 102.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 101 and 102.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 103 and 104.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 103 and 104.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 103 and 104.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 103 and 104.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 105 and 106.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 105 and 106.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 105 and 106.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 105 and 106.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 107 and 108.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 107 and 108.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 107 and 108.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 107 and 108.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 109 and 110.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 109 and 110.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 109 and 110.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 109 and 110.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 111 and 112.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 111 and 112.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 111 and 112.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 111 and 112.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 113 and 114.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 113 and 114.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 113 and 114.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 113 and 114.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 115 and 116.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 115 and 116.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 115 and 116.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 115 and 116.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 117 and 118.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 117 and 118.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 117 and 118.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 117 and 118.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 119 and 120.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 119 and 120.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 119 and 120.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 119 and 120.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 121 and 122.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 121 and 122.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 121 and 122.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 121 and 122.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 123 and 124.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 123 and 124.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 123 and 124.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 123 and 124.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 125 and 126.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 125 and 126.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 125 and 126.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 125 and 126.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 127 and 128.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 127 and 128.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 127 and 128.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 127 and 128.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 129 and 130.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 129 and 130.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 129 and 130.	1.50	22	20	1.00	lot 129 and 130.	1.50	22	20	1.00
lot 131 and 132.	1.77	22	20	1.00	lot 131 and 132.	1.5													